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THE CHINA PRESS

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RUSSIANS PURGING ARMY OF TRAITORS; STILL RETREATING

Wholesale Shooting Of Marauders and Deserters Being Carried On

GUNNERS HEROIC

Low Morale Of Bulk Of Forces Makes Stand Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 26.—Accounts from Galicia continue to speak of the stanchness of the Russian gunners and Cossacks. The latter have fought like heroes, in and out of the saddle. The gunners actually begged the infantry on their knees to save their guns but the infantry paid no heed to their appeals and did not even attempt to destroy them.

The shooting of traitors and marauders is now proceeding. The commander of a grenadier division has been dismissed for refusing to fire on deserters.

A member of the Duma from Dvinsk declares that there have been several cases of signalling to the Germans from the Russian rear.

A Russian official communique reports:

Eastward of Tarnopol we retired under pressure to the Gniezdiczno and Gniezna Rivers. Superior forces of the enemy penetrated our positions along the Gniezna River north-eastward of Trembowla, while simultaneously the enemy penetrated our positions along the Sereth southward of Trembowla and developed their attack in a north-easterly direction and forced our retirement from the region of Trembowla.

Counter-attacks Weak

Our counter-attacks were ineffective owing to the low morale and the reduced strength of our units. The enemy occupied Janov, Budzanov, and Zvieniacz on the west bank of the Sereth. The enemy's heavy artillery are maintaining an intense fire on the east bank. We have begun to retire eastward of the Sereth. Certain units continue their voluntary retirements, while others are devotedly fulfilling their duty.

Our retirement between the Sereth and the Dniester and betwen the Dniester and Carpathians continues. We have evacuated Nijniuv, and Thumacz.

The Rumanians and Russians are pressing the retiring enemy westward of the Suchitza River.

London, July 27.—(By wireless). A Russian official communique reports:

The enemy has occupied Protycz and Czystylov, northward of Tarnopol.

We repulsed attacks made by the enemy south-westward of Tarnopol.

We retired a short distance to new positions south-eastward of Trembovla and repulsed attacks northward of Czortkov.

Our cavalry south-westward of Monasterjisko threw back some enemy infantry which was pressing them.

We continue our retirement in an easterly direction between the Dniester and the Carpathians.

The Rumanians advanced towards the upper reaches of the Suchitza River, where they consolidated. Their advance detachments moved forward upon the height westward of Soveia and took many prisoners.

On the 26th the Rumanians captured many prisoners, six guns, three mine-throwers and much material.

Kaiser Sees Fight

The German official communique says:

The Kaiser was a spectator of the bitter struggle in which we extended our gains near Tarnopol, powerfully attacking a hotly contested bridgehead on the east bank of the Sereth. Despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians, who were sent forward and suffered thousands of casualties, we captured Gniezna and the Sereth crossing from Trembowla to Skomorocze.

We are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester. Austro-Hungarian and Bavarian troops have captured Kolomea.

We are following on the heels of the enemy in the north-eastern wooded Carpathians.

In the direction of the Pruth we evacuated Soveja Valley as far as the upper course of the Putna.

A German official communique last evening reports:—

The Russians have given up the Carpathians front as far as Kirlibaba.

Harvard Football Star Joins Marines

EDDIE MAHAN.

Eddie Mahan, the former Harvard athlete, who has followed the lead of many of the former famous Harvard athletes and joined the marines. He will start South for the training camp at once to begin training. The picture shows him in his new uniform.

AMERICAN WOMEN SEEK ROOMS FOR WAR WORK

Plan To Open Exchange For Sale Of Table Delicacies, Etc., To Raise Funds

The American women in China are very anxious to help in war relief work of any nature the American Red Cross Society shall designate and with this aim in view the American women in Shanghai have formed a Central Committee to direct and unite the efforts of individuals, in order that there shall be no preventable waste of money, material or time.

The greatest difficulty at present is the securing of workrooms, etc., centrally located, i.e., in the business section of Shanghai. The Committee holds the opinion that if there are unused rooms in any of the various American business houses, they would be gladly offered gratis, or for very little money, for this patriotic purpose, if only it were known they were needed.

THE CHINA PRESS therefore has been asked to make this want known to the American business men.

In connection with the Red Cross work it has been decided to have a Woman's Exchange where various small household and personal articles, as well as table delicacies such as homemade jellies, jams, pickles, pies, cakes, etc., shall be displayed for sale, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross Fund. The prices are to be such that while there shall be a profit, neither the sellers nor purchasers shall feel the strain on their generosity to be too great.

Patrons of the Exchange will really get their money's worth. The ladies sending articles to the Exchange will be paid for them. No article will be accepted as a gift.

The proceeds of the sale of any or all articles may be donated but it has been decided that the maker or sender of any thing to the Exchange must receive the cost of that article.

Meanwhile the need for workrooms, storerooms, etc. is urgent and the ladies will appreciate prompt offers. These should be sent to The American Women's War Relief Work, c/o Mrs. C. H. Blake, 3 Route Ghisi.

Republican Leaders Send Appeal To Lloyd-George Over Trial Of Ting Hwai

Cite Their Fear British Officials In China Are Furthering Militaristic Party's Interests

An appeal to Premier Lloyd-George against the action taken by the Municipal Police and the British Assessor in the Ting Hwai case and its political portents has been sent from Shanghai by an organisation of Chinese who in the light of recent developments do not dare give their names out but who can be called the political leaders of the new Chinese Party against the Old. They have organised themselves as the Committee for the Protection of Political Rights in Shanghai. Their names are known to THE CHINA PRESS and are signed to the communication.

A separate communication on the same subject is being transmitted to a group of members of the British Parliament with the view of having questions put on the subject in the House of Commons.

The appeal to Lloyd-George follows:

We crave leave to address you on a matter charged with the gravest possible consequences to Anglo-Chinese relations. Owing to the action of the Northern soldiery or the Peiyang Military Party—of which one Tuan Chi-jui is the acknowledged leader—the Chinese Parliament has been illegally dissolved and an oligarchy, based on military force, has seized the powers of the Central Government in the Capital. In order to consolidate this illegal body as the *de facto* government of the country, it is known that the Tuan oligarchy will attempt to make a "clean sweep" of all its political opponents, beginning with the arrest or the deportation of the leading members of the popular or liberal party, who have had to reside in the Shanghai Settlement on account of the arbitrary methods of those now in power in Peking. It is feared that the latter are relying on the assistance of some of the British authorities in Peking and Shanghai to compass their end.

Already a few of the prominent members of the popular party have deemed it expedient to leave for Canton; and those remaining in Shanghai have been rendered not a little anxious by a recent action of Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor of the Shanghai Mixed Court, who is reported to have acted in pursuance of or as a result of certain general instructions communicated by the British authorities in Peking through the British Consulate-General in Shanghai.

We refer to the case of General Ting Hwai, a member of President Li's staff who arrived in Shanghai with five of the Presidential seals entrusted to him for safe keeping during Chang Hsun's monarchical coup in Peking at the beginning of this month. At the instance of the agents of the aforesaid Tuan Chi-jui, Ting Hwai was arrested on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2.45 p.m. for being in unlawful possession of the seals, immediately tried before Mr. Grant Jones in the Mixed Court in circumstances preventing him from communicating with his friends or citing witnesses or retaining counsel and summarily handed over, before 6 p.m. the same afternoon, to the tender mercies of his political enemies.

We append herewith public statements made by Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General; American Assessor Perkins and Junior American Assessor Krisel, published on the 28th inst. in the leading American paper in China, THE CHINA PRESS. These statements prove that Captain Hilton-Johnson, who secured the warrant for the arrest of General Ting Hwai and prosecuted him on information received from the Chinese Defence Commissioner of Shanghai—a notorious agent of Tuan Chi-jui—as well as Mr. Grant Jones, who tried and ordered the General to be handed over to the said Chinese Defence Commissioner, have acted in a manner utterly un-English and at variance with the elementary principle of justice affirming the right of an accused to a fair and proper, i.e. regular trial.

We see in the Ting Hwai case something that is not merely episodic but symptomatic. We relate it to the attitude of a section of the British authorities in China towards Chinese Republicans. There is, as it seems to us, a lack of sympathy if not actual hostility in this attitude. And there is a growing impression that this regrettable development is due to the view that a strong and united China as a Republic may react on the security of the British Raj in India. We do not doubt that you will stigmatise this as false and pernicious doctrine; but there seems to be some reason to suspect that the thought is harbored by certain minds in these parts where small men can only think of the government of a nation, struggling to be free, in terms of what is called the rule of the strong man i.e. the system of dastard Prussianism known as a dictatorship. In this connection it is interesting to quote the following guarded but highly significant lines from the semi-official organ of the aforesaid section of the British authorities in China, the North-China Daily News, which now appears to be committed to a campaign of unbridled criticism of all Chinese who are resolved that their country shall be governed as a democracy

"——in view of a recent change of the attitude of Indian Nationalists. Whereas the latter used to look to Japan as the ideal of Asiatic enlightenment, it appears that they have latterly begun to transfer their affections to China. It is, of course, the word 'Republic' which dazzles the Indian Nationalists:" July 25, 1917.

The rumor of your great name reaches us in Far Asia as that of the most valiant champion of the things for which the youth and manhood of the democracies are dying in Europe. Men tell us you are to be trusted by all who fight for the supremacy of the will of the governed. We appeal to you to counsel your men in China to be true to this richest of ideals so that no bitterness shall be in the hearts of Young China when their day comes—as come it must—for the ruling of their country.

Was Ting Hwai Case Breach Of Faith With U.S. Consul?

I gave my verbal assurance that the accused (Gen. Ting Hwai) would not be handed over without the usual preliminary hearing at the Mixed Court—Captain Hilton-Johnson in testimony before the Mixed Court.

The trial of Ting Hwai was distinctly not the usual procedure of the Mixed Court—American Assessor Perkins.

In unusual cases it is sometimes necessary to take unusual proceedings.—Registrar M. O. Springfield of the Mixed Court in defense of the suppression of the case.

This has now become the vital issue in the Ting Hwai case. The question of whether Ting Hwai's offense, if it was an offense, was political or criminal and whether the Mixed Court had any jurisdiction to hand him over; the question of whether he was guilty or innocent of the charge against him—these have been subordinated to the question of whether he was given a trial consonant with the principles of Occidental justice, because it was with the understanding that he would be given such a trial that the American Consul-general authorised the counter-signing of the warrant upon which Gen. Ting was arrested.

That such an understanding was given is agreed by all parties—by Captain Hilton-Johnson in his statement in the Mixed Court quoted above and by Consul-General Sammons in his statement to THE CHINA PRESS.

It is the contention of the Police and of British Assessor Grant-Jones, before whom the case was heard, that that understanding was adhered to, that the "usual" hearing did take place. It is the contention of the American Consulate that it was not, that the proceedings were not the usual and regular proceedings.

This is the issue. On it has resulted a schism between the Municipal Police and the British Assessor on one side and the American Consul-General on the other. For that reason and for the added reason that the "short and ugly" word has been introduced by Capt. Hilton-Johnson and Mr. Grant-Jones, a re-examination and

(Continued on Page 17)

Training Red Cross Dogs

At the big fair grounds at Allentown, Pa., Uncle Sam is training his ambulance drivers and stretcher-bearers for the work they are to do on the battlefields of France. More than 2,000 picked young Americans, as fine specimens of our young manhood as can be found anywhere on earth, are working, drilling, studying and learning a new business—the business of ministering to battered humanity, that they may save something from the human wreckage that strews the shell-torn battlefields of Europe.

The photograph shows real "dogs of war" being trained at Allentown. These dogs search out the wounded on the battlefields. They have proved one of the boons of the French medical corps and have been adopted as one branch of the American service.

CANADA WILL ASSIST RETURNED SOLDIERS

Bill Passed Providing Grant Of Land And Loan Of G.$2,500

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, July 26.—The House of Commons has passed a Bill to assist returned soldiers settling on the land. It grants 160 acres of land and a loan of Gold $2,500.00 to returned soldiers and sailors of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces or to British or Colonial Naval and Military men. It also applies to former residents in Canada who have served with the Allies.

FOOD PRICES DOUBLED IN ENGLAND SINCE WAR

Lord Rhondda Urges Fixing Of All Profits On Pre-war Basis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—In the House of Lords today Lord Rhondda in a statement on food control said that there was a feeling of unrest in many quarters owing to the extravagant prices of a number of commodities The Board of Trade estimate that the average cost of food has more than doubled since the beginning of the war.

He earnestly appealed to the public to redouble their efforts to economise on food until the shipbuilding problem of the Allies results in replacing vessels as soon as they are sunk. His policy was to fix profits at every stage. This would take the form of fixing prices on a principle allowing a reasonable prewar profit. Unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. The local authorities would be empowered to appoint local food controllers.

With reference to profiteering, His Lordship would press for imprisonment in aggravated cases, but proposed to eliminate profiteers by fixing prices.

He anticipated that the maximum price for cattle would enable a reduction of at least sixpence per pound in the retail price of meat before December 31.

Arrangements for an equitable distribution of comestibles would be introduced.

In the House of Commons today Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that a scheme for taking full control of all supplies of tea arriving in England was being drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned. This would provide for securing the benefit of reduced prices to the consumer.

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS ARRIVING IN CANTON

Warships Being Sent To Give Welcome To Kuomintang Leaders

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 28.—The members of parliament representing Heilungkiang, Kiangsi and Kwangsi, besides Kwangtung, have already reported their arrival while others are expected. For the time being Dr. Sun Yatsen's party is responsible for their expenses.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui has already arrived, while Admiral Chen Pi-kwan and Mr. Tong Shao-yi are expected today. The Cantonese are sending warships to welcome these distinguished leaders.

Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan ignores the mandate ordering the Civil Governors of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to exchange posts.

A Commission consisting of two representatives each from the yamen of the Tuchun and Civil Governor, together with the members of parliament's own representatives, has formed a committee to prepare for the reception of the members still to come.

Sun Yat-sen has wired to the military governors of the Southeastern provinces each to send several delegates to Canton to discuss subjects of common interest. Kweichow and Yunnan already have delegates here.

Chengtu, July 20.—Today General Liu Tsun-how gave a feast to the Consuls, presidents of the Provincial Assembly and chamber of Commerce, eminent officials and gentry in token of the fact that he is taking up, temporarily, the seals as Civil and Military Governor.

There is much anxiety in Chengtu lest the Yunnanese should attempt to march north and seize the whole province.

The Chamber of Commerce succeeded in persuading General Liu to accept for the time being the seals of the Civil and Military Governorships. General Liu is asking the Central Government to appoint someone else.

He has called on the Consuls and expressed regret for the damage inadvertently done in the recent fighting.

The report received by the French Consulate that the Yunnanese have arrived at Jenshow is contradicted. They were only a band of marauders.

54 Parliamentarians Leave

Fifty-four Parliamentarians left yesterday on the steamers Anhui and

(Continued on Page 2)

CRAONNE BATTLE IS FINAL EFFORT TO SMASH FRANCE

Crown Prince Again Staking All To Bleed It White

HISTORIC STRUGGLE

500 Guns Massed By Germans On Front Of Three Kilometres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 27.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The Germans employed a full division supported by a fresh division in the attack they made on the 25th from the region of Hurtebise to south of La Bovelle. The smallness of the results they achieved emphasises the severity of their defeat.

After an intense bombardment the Germans delivered five successive attacks in the mountainous region south-west of Moronvillers which failed under our fire.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There have been lively artillery actions in the sectors of Hurtebise and Ailles and, in Champagne, at Mont Haut and on both banks of the Meuse.

The official communique issued last evening reports:

Fighting accompanied by an intense bombardment on Hurtebise Plateau and south of Ailles continued the whole day long. The enemy did not make the slightest progress. We recovered ground at several points where it had been lost during the night time.

In Champagne unsuccessful attacks by the enemy were followed by a violent bombardment which extended on the left from Mont Blond to the neighborhood of Casque on our right. Our artillery vigorously replied and prevented the enemy infantry advancing.

The artillery was very active on both banks of the Meuse.

German Onslaught Terrible

The correspondent of the Havas Agency at the French Front telegraphs:

"The furious attack of the Germans has been shattered and their progress checked. Now we are counter-attacking them.

"Casemates Plateau and California Plateau are now veritable volcanic craters. No words could describe either the horror or grandeur of this spectacle. Five hundred German guns, fired as fast as they could be served, have concentrated their fire upon this Front of less than three kilometers in an effort to prevent our troops from maintaining their positions. The barbed wire has disappeared, broken into fragments or buried. The defences eight yards underground exist no longer. Fighting is going on in the midst of shells and grenades with bayonets and rifle-butts. The struggle continues, but the Germans are unable to withstand the fury which inspires our magnificent soldiers and they retreat or are killed where they stand. At the close of the day all our positions, with the exception of a few meters of a trench section on our right, have been regained. The Germans have cruel losses and their dead are strewn in compact heaps on the field of battle."

Final Test of France

London, July 27.—The feat of the French in beating off the German attempts to recapture the important positions betwen Rheims and Soissons is more highly appreciated as it becomes clearer that the object of the Germans is to bleed the French white.

The German offensive strength in the West has been concentrated on this effort for the past three months. The only result of a series of sanguinary battles has been a slight pushing back of the French outposts here and there at an immense cost.

The Times correspondent refers to the conduct of the French troops as follows:

"Once more they have earned the imperishable gratitude of all the

Allies. This offensive against Craonne Plateau, judging from the persistence and fury of the attacks and the number and quality of troops engaged, is a strategical operation to the success of which the Crown Prince and his advisers attach enormous importance. The Plateau of Craonne has become one of the most famous battle-fields of the war."

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday evening emphasises that the Germans are in dead earnest. The great attack on the Craonne Plateau from the 19th to 24th was carried out by two picked divisions of Guards and Brandenburg troops, stiffened in the storming line by "shock" troops. A temporary success was purchased by reckless sacrifices which was wiped out by a magnificent counter-attack delivered by the single division of Touraine troops, which bore the brunt of the week's fighting.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: During local fighting in the neighborhood of La Basseeville, south-westward of Warneton, we drove the enemy out of the village. The enemy made a counter-attack this morning anl we withdrew from the village.

We carried out successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Monchy, south-westward of La Bassee and north-westward of Ypres.

A German raid yesterday morning south-eastward of Gouleaucourt led to sharp fighting and considerable loss to the enemy.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has been an increased enemy artillery bombardment in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

We brought down one German aeroplane and drove one down. Two of ours are missing.

A German official communique reports:

The artillery duel in Flanders was intense during the evening.

Renewed powerful reconnaissances by the English everywhere failed.

In a successful raid at Honicourt we took many prisoners.

The French, counter-attacking southward of Ailles, near Hurtebise Farm and at Hochberg, failed with heavy losses. Our prisoners and booty increased, reaching 1,450 prisoners at Ailles.

In a surprise attack eastward of Suippes we took many prisoners.

Parliament Members Arriving In Canton

(Continued from Page 1)

Yee-sung for Hongkong. The remaining Legislgators in this port will leave for the same destination in the next three days.

Disorder In Anhui

Specia. Correspondence of The China Press

Hwaiyuan, July 25.—A regiment of Chang Hsun's soldiers looted the city of Wu Ho Hsien, 50 miles East of Pengpu, on the Hwai river, on Sunday, July 22 at 4 p.m. The Standard Oil agency was looted and the Presbyterian chapel compound was entered, though only about $30 damage was done in the latter. The soldiers confined their looting to the city. The surrounding country was left unharmed. Several regiments of the Anhui government troops have been despatched to Ling Hwai Qwan to prevent the looters from coming towards the railroad.

Early in July the troops of Chang Hsun stationed at Pukow came North as far as Ling Hwai Qwan, but being unable to pass the soldiers of Ni Shih-chung at Pengpu, took boat to Wu Ho Hsien where this latest depredation has occurred.

The whole country is terrified by these lawless bands.

Canton Ontdoes Itself In Honor To Sun Yat-sen

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Canton, July 23.—The last few days have been Dr. Sun Yat-sen's in Canton. He was guest of honor at the receptions of the leading officials, the Provincial Assembly, the Yunnan Army at Canton, the school children of the city, and other public and private organisations. In every place where opportunity is given for speech-making he has spent from one to two hours in oratorical appeals.

While the officials and the soldiery are preparing receptions for the leading republicans who are coming to Canton, the people are attending to their own business. The recent rumors of conflicts between the leaders of the official circle in Canton have evaporated, although there is still talk of the possible resignation of H. E. Chu Ching-lan, the popular Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting of the Two Kwangs, Military Governor Chen Pin-chun of Kwangtung, Military Governor Tan Hohming and Civil Governor Liu Sing-en of Kwangsi have sent a joint petition to the President, General Li Yuan-hung, requesting him to resume the presidency without delay. These four were really but one in power and influence in the person of Lu. General Lu is trying to avoid the necessity of having a government of the united provinces of the south in Canton, if possible, but is not opposed to it, if circumstances demand.

Many persons in Canton have the same opinion as General Lu, all realising the possibility of danger from outside if the country is divided.

The Kuomintang seem to believe that a republican government cannot be run by unrepublican officials like Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun and that the present militarists would put forth new obstacles to the progress of republicanism if not driven from the political power at this time. Dr. Sun and others believe the North is not a favorable place for the republican government and, therefore, would set up one here, provided they can get the Parliament and the Navy to come. They do not mind the President much, as a new one may be elected in case General Li Yuan-hung resigns. General Feng Kuo-chang will be removed later if the Kuomintang will have their way. General Feng Kuo-cang, General Tuan Chi-jui, as well as Chang Hsun and Kang Yu-wei have been indicted by the Southern republicans for the attempt at restoration.

So far the Military and the Civil Governor of Kwangtung have not yet officially issued order to prepare Canton as temporary capital of China, they wanting to get the consent of other provincial authorities of the South first.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung, on July 19 resolved to invite the members of the old Parliament to reconvene at Canton, if they see fit, invitation having been forwarded by wire to Shanghai and other centers where the members are assembled.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his own name, has also wired to the leaders of the South to assemble in Canton to support the republican government, ignoring the monarchical regime in the North led by Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, who has been in Wu-ming most of the time the last two months, will be in Canton within a week to confer with Dr. Sun and other republican leaders. Efforts are being made to have Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, and other Southern leaders come to Canton also.

Soldiers of the Kwangsi and Yunnan armies are mobilising in Canton City proper to wait for detail service.

General Mok King-yu, commanding the troops at Swatow, and Tuchun Chen Pin-chun as well as Generals Chang Kai-zu and Fang Sung-tao of the Yunnan army, are all denying that troubles exist among the different commands of troops.

In addressing the Provincial Assembly, Dr. Sun stated that there are other monarchists than Chang Hsun, and Chang is simply one of those who wish to act immediately while others like Shu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui want to work slowly. The latter were much disappointed when the Parliament found out their scheme and refused to declare war on Germany as long as Tuan was at the head of the government.

The present legislative session of the Provincial Assembly has ended, and there will be an extra session called in order to help the Government of Kwangtung through the present crisis.

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MEN OF TORPEDOED SHIP DEVOURED BY SHARKS

Commander Of Submarine Refused Assistance And Watched Slaughter, Says Survivor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The newspapers give prominence to Reuter's account of the awful fate of seventeen of the crew of the Glasgow steamer Mariston (2,908 tons: W. S. Miller and Co.), which was torpedoed on the 15th, as told by the ship's cook, who was the only survivor.

After the ship had disappeared the submarine came up in the midst of its struggling victims. The commander ignored all appeals for assistance. Suddenly one of the men disappeared with a piercing shriek. A moment later another vanished and then it was realised that a school of sharks had arrived on the scene. One by one these brave men suffered a horrible death. The commander of the submarine watched for a time but the spectacle evidently became too much for him for he closed the trap-door of the vessel and submerged.

The cook, who all the time had been floating on a hatch, was picked up by a British steamer fifteen hours later.

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WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states that the market has an easier tendency. The recent arrangements made by the Indian Government have made supplies more accessible to London while the demand, apart from the requirements of the Indian Government, is in no way heavy. The market however is so sensitive that the price often fluctuates with little apparent cause. Thus more reasonable supplies will tend to restore a normal state of affairs. The silver holding of the Indian Government has increased by 212 lakhs.

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is a special thing with us,
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Balkan Conference Ends Its Sessions

Allies To Evacuate Old Greece, Thessaly And Epirus At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 27.—The Allied conference on the Balkans has concluded its sittings. A further conference will be held in London to arrange for the execution of the decisions taken.

The Conference passed a resolution expressing the intention to terminate at the earliest possible opportunity, and simultaneously, the British, French and Italian military occupations of Old Greece, Thessaly and the Epirus. On the other hand the occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quarante Road and the Epirus frontier will be provisionally maintained under an understanding between Italy and Greece; and Italy, France and Great Britain will retain a base at Corfu during the war, recognising the sovereignty of Greece.

The following resolutions were also passed:

The Allied Powers are more closely allied and united than ever in defence of the rights of nations, especially those of the Balkans, and are determined only to lay down their arms when they have reached their goal, which in their eyes is more important than all others: namely, to render impossible in future any return of acts of criminal aggression such as those for which the imperialism of the Central Empires has been responsible.

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U-BOAT GOES AGROUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 27.—A German submarine yesterday grounded west of Calais. The crew landed after setting fire to the vessel, the whole of her petrol-tanks having been previously opened, and were taken prisoners.

Big Acreage Increase In England's Harvest

Results Of Food-Production Campaign Greatly Exceed Expectations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The Press Bureau announces: The preliminary annual agricultural returns show the following acreage in England and Wales for the harvest of 1917:

Wheat, 1,911,000 acres—a decrease of 1,000 acres.

Barley, 1,459,000 acres—an increase of 127,000 acres.

Oats, 2,230,000 acres—an increase of 145,000 acres.

Potatoes, 504,000 acres—an increase of 7,600 acres.

The result exceeds expectations and proves that the exceptional effort made by farmers in the Spring, under unusually adverse conditions, averts the estimated decrease of 200,000 acres under cultivation.

Thus the net result of the food-production campaign is an additional 550,000 acres under corn and potatoes, irrespective of the still greater relative increase by small-growers. The estimates that the area under cultivation by small holders has been quadrupled are probably below the mark.

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Rumanians Capture Villages And Men

Enemy Retreating In Disorder Before Drive Of Rehabilitated Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—A Rumanian official communique dated yesterday reports:

We have advanced twelve kilometers beyond our old front and occupied all our objectives, including ten villages. We have captured 450 prisoners, many guns and much war-material. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN PRISONER AGREEMENT

Ratification Is Made Of Plans For More Lenient Treatment Of Captives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. F. Hope announced that Great Britain and Germany have ratified a war-prisoners agreement which provides for more lenient medical qualifications for repatriation and internment in neutral countries: the repatriation of the worst cases from Switzerland: the internment in Holland of 7,500 sick and wounded British and German combatant prisoners and also of 6,500 of officers and non-commissioned officers who have been imprisoned for eighteen months, all of whom would be eligible for internment in a neutral country. Holland would also provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners, preferably invalids. The internment would be proportionate.

The basis of punishment for attempts to escape would be reduced to fourteen days' special confinement for simple and two months' confinement for an aggravated attempt and all such punishments at present being inflicted on combatant prisoners will cease by August 1.

All reprisals against individuals will be immediately cancelled and future reprisals will be subject to a month's notice.

The execution of all other sentences on prisoners will be postponed until after the declaration of peace.

Over 3,000 Armed British Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that over three thousand British merchantmen are now armed and many others are being armed every week.

Dancer Sentenced To Death as a Spy

'Matahari,' Native Of Dutch Indies, Ordered To Be Executed In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 26.—The dancer Marguerite Zell, known as "Matahari," who was born in the Dutch Indies, has been sentenced to death for espionage.

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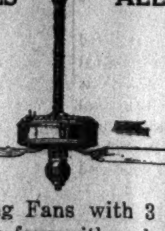

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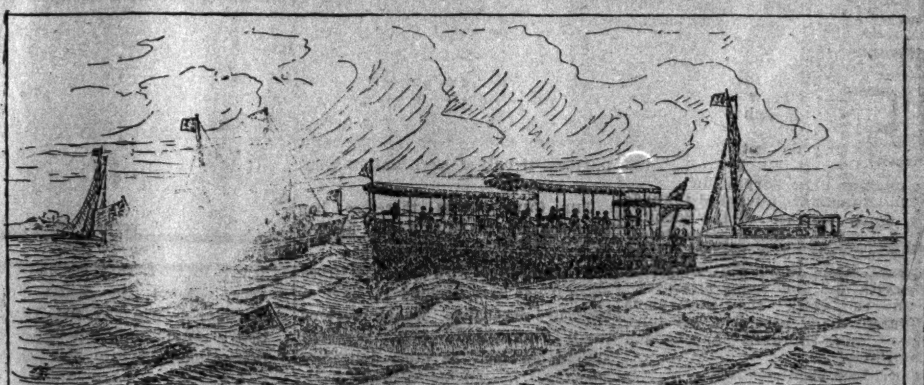

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BERLIN AS VIEWED BY HUNGARIAN EYES

M. Adorijan Presents Gloomy Picture Of Prussian Capital In Az Est Of Budapest

MUTE APATHY OF PEOPLE

Subsidised Magyar Journal Reveals Remarkable Scene Of Civic Filth

New York, June 25.—That the gloomy pictures of conditions in Prussia, which have recently been printed in the Hungarian press, are not confined to the organs of the Opposition and the peace papers of the party of '48 is proved by the Az Est of April 12, which contains a long article from its Berlin correspondent, M. Andor Adorijan.

Az Est is a subsidised organ of the Hungarian Government, and it is said that a deserted cemetery could not be more depressing than the picture it has permitted M. Adorijan to draw of the capital of its ally. This is what he says:

"The train glided along the high viaduct within the inner part of the city toward its heart, the Friedrichstrasse Station. Already we had passed the slums, the zone which reminds one of Seville, with its multi-colored garments hanging out of the windows to dry. I stood at the window staring out into streets leading straight to the center of the city.

"At first I thought it was an optical illusion; the streets were almost completely deserted, as if it were late at night and every one had gone to bed. But it was not so. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, yet one could only discern a figure now and then in the streets. From the train window it seemed as if they were but shadows, moving phantoms down in the depths. Sometimes a tramcar, then an omnibus came in sight, but, on the whole, the place was like a city of the dead.

"Loiterers and the other characteristic figures of the streets as they were in former times have disappeared, and those who are to be seen walking in the streets are all in a hurry, as though the days were all too short. The terrible hardships of life demand that those who live by their labor should work twice as hard as before and earn twice as much in order to keep themselves supplied with food. As one looks at the hurrying figures one almost discerns behind them the chasing phantoms of care, of necessity which compels every one to do the work of two, bear the burdens of two, and extract the maximum energy of production out of an ill-fed body.

"In the morning hours the most busy thoroughfares are now empty and deserted; and at noon, when the many offices and warehouses are discharging their hordes of workers, the streets are full of women, for there are very few men among them. These strange looking women who crowd the streets of Berlin at noon and early in the evenings seem to be like neither men nor women, and their shoulders are bent as though they carried an invisible burden.

"The streets are all in a filthy condition, the snow lying in drifts beside curbstones. It is not white, but black and frozen. Little boys are working here and there shoveling it int carts.

"As in Budapest, so also in Berlin the middle classes, who form so important a part of the population, have sunk several degrees in the social scale. A certain shabbiness and general air of poverty characterise them now. Even in time of peace the men of Berlin were not much concerned about their external appearance, but now they are conspicuously unkempt and seedy. And the women, who gave color and life to Berlin in happier times, the well dressed women have disappeared entirely. Actresses, artists, all the thousands of women who formerly lived a life of case and happiness, are all hard at work now in the munitions factories. The people go about in moody silence. Every one has described all he feels a hundred times already, and the subject has become stale and uninteresting. There is nothing left for the German people to do but to wait, wait, and continue to wait."

M. Adorijan then relates how on the day of the German Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag on the Russian revolution rumors were rife that some very important statement would be made, how excited crowds wended their way toward the Reichstag, how some fine carriages turned out, and how every face was beaming with pleasure and expectation. "They were anticipating another peace offer and were disappointed," he writes, and then adds:

"It was but a short interlude, and soon every one sank back into mute apathy. People dressed in mourning are seldom seen in Berlin, and one never sees wounded soldiers there being brought from the front. Crippled soldiers, however, are numerous. In the restaurants one-armed soldiers are provided with a new patent fork, which automatically cuts the meat as it is thrust into it, a combination of knife and fork."

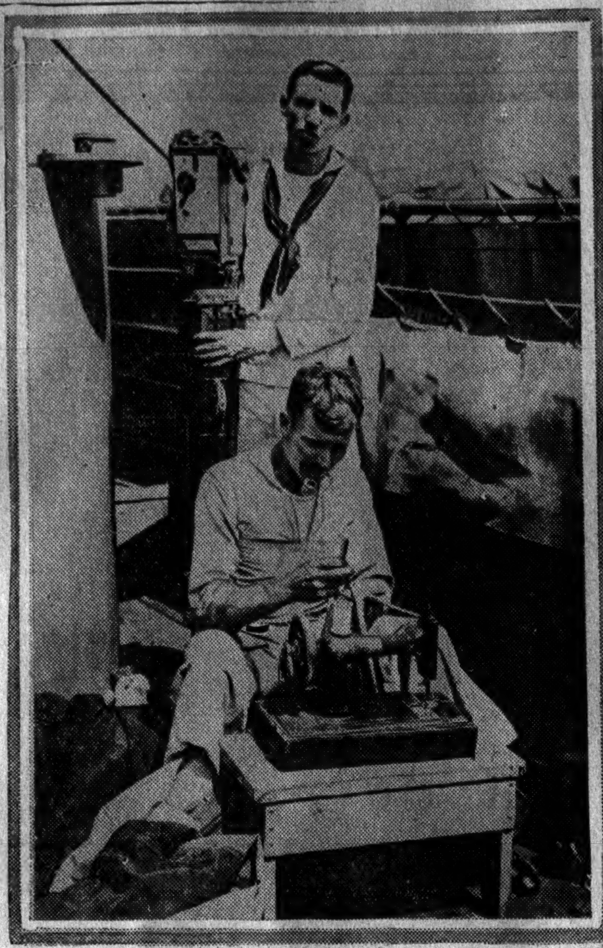
Concerning the food conditions in Berlin M. Adorijan says:

"Certainly Berlin is not reveling in plenty, and one does not get indigestion from the quantity of the food. The people are not starved, however, for their stomachs have become accustomed to the substitutes for various kinds of food which are available. They are not getting fat on them, but neither do they suffer too greatly from them.

"Berlin complains that the country folk hide their stocks from them, and one hears jealous complainings about the great plenty that is supposed to exist in Hungary. But all these complaints are made very discreetly while people are trying to swallow the contents of strange-looking sea shells and fish, and deceive themselves into an illusion of being well fed. One could even get used to this . . . but for the saccharinq water one has to use instead of sugar when drinking the curious substitute for coffee."

◆

Machine Work Aboard a Battleship



ABOARD THE U.S.S. GEORGIA.

Two machine operators aboard the U. S. S. Georgia. One operates the housewifely sewing machine while the other operates a motion picture camera.

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Kitano Maru ....Aug. 21
Miyazaki Maru ....Aug. 7
Chicago Maru ....Aug. 13

From San Francisco
Ecuador ....Aug. 24

From Tacoma
Venezuela ....July 25

From Seattle
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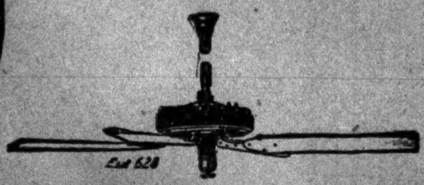

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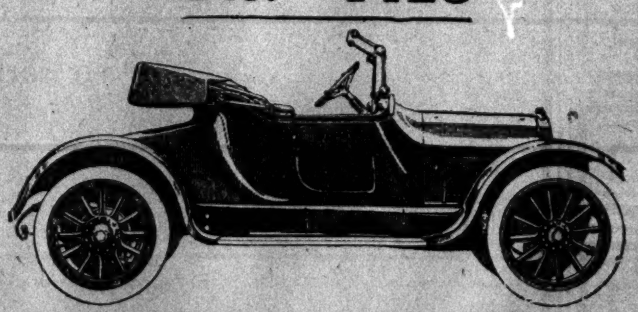

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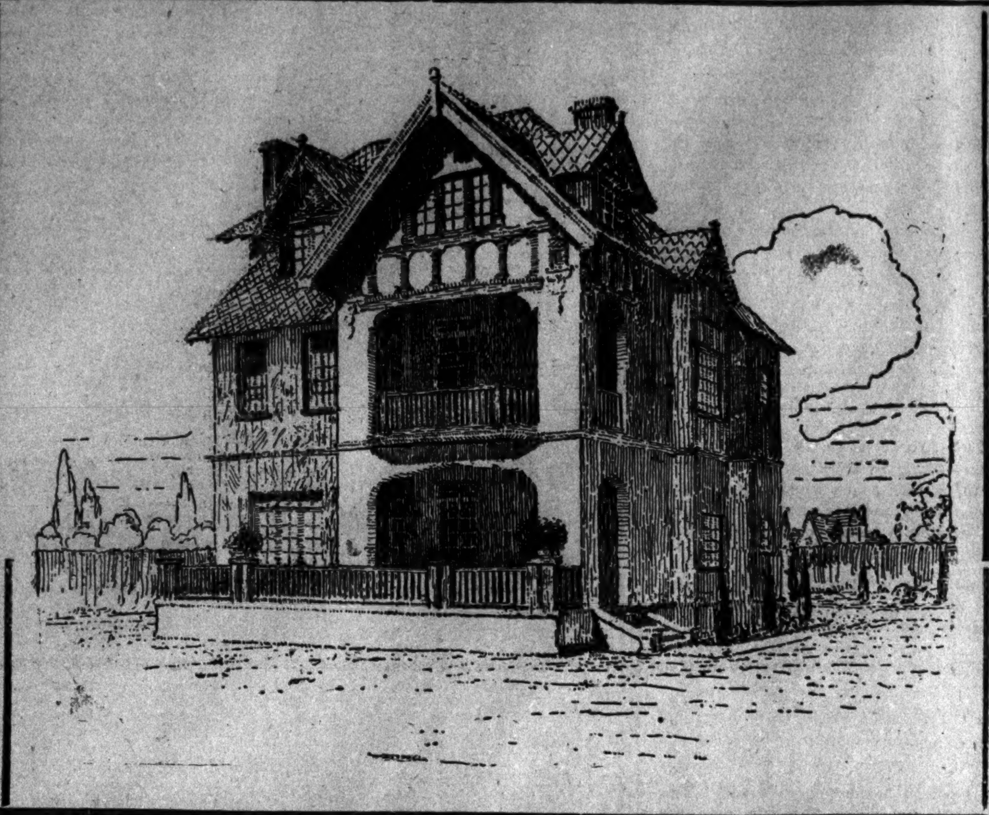

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Feng Explains Policy on Eve Of Going To Peking

The New Shunpao published yesterday a lengthy telegram from Nanking which is translated as follows:—

On the morning of the 27th July, at the office of the acting President, the leading men, representing the army, the police, civil officials and political people, gentry, merchants, scholars and press, met and conferred.

Tsi Yuen-lin, the Civil Governor and the acting Tuchun of Kiangsu, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, General Kin Yun-peng, Chang I-lin, the Chief Secretary of the acting President, General Shih Ching-yun, the Chief of the Staff of the Tuchun, Ho Shao-hsien, the Chief Adjutant, and Hu Hsiang-lin, the Director of the Board of Finance, also attended.

General Shih Ching-yun, the Chief of the Staff of the Tuchun of Kiangsu, reported to the meeting:—"Acting President Feng will soon go up to Peking. To the districts of Hsuchow and Haichow the acting President has sent troops to suppress the troubles. Other forces have been sent along the Tientsin-Pukow and the Lung Hai Railway lines to defend the routes. All the troubles have been duly suppressed. It is decided to reorganise the "Tingwu" Army (of Chang Hsun). In Kiangnan (Nanking) the Sixth Division has come from Kiangsi to maintain order. In the district of Taiping Commander Kei is now engaged in suppressing the troubles and it is hoped they will soon be suppressed.

"In the Yangtsze Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Admiral Jao Huai-wen and the Training Squadron have sufficient defence and there is nothing to be anxious about.

"In Shanghai there is General Lu Yung-hsiang, in Chingkiangpu General Ma Yueh-jen, in Tunghai General Kwan Yun-pen, in Soochow General Chu Shun-fu, in Yangchow General Chang Chin-hu, in Chinkiang Yang Chun-pu, and in the Tahu lake and grand canals there are water police and these may maintain the peace and order of the province of Kiangsu."

Then Feng Kuo-chang spoke on his political views as follows:—

"Since I came to Kiangsu three years have passed during which I had very good feeling with all classes of the people with whom I have come in touch. The departure to Peking I am now going to make has been obliged and now in leaving Nanking I wish to state roughly my own views:—

"1.—The Tingwu army has no fighting ability, but it is not an easy matter to make the troops obey orders and with organised forces they will be duly suppressed and appeased. It is impossible to settle them and it has already been arranged amongst four provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhui and Honan to jointly attend to suppress and appease them under the Command of General Chang Ching-yao in Honan.

"2.—On the question of the President the views of two-thirds of the provinces are in support of me to become the acting President while one-third is in support of the restoration of President Li Yuan-hung. The two Kwang provinces do not accept the illegal Cabinet but they are not necessarily extremely opposed to me acting as President.

"Lu Yung-ting and Chen Pin-ken have not joined the navy and they do not as yet support the views of Sun Wen which both Lu Yung-ting and Chen Pin-ken have wired me clearly. Those who are in support of the views of the Navy are only Li Lieh-chun, Chang Kai-ju and Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, being related with Yunnan forces (in Canton). However, at Lu Yung-ting's request, Chu Ching-lan has been ordered to be transferred to Civil Governor of Kwangsi. Thus Chen Pin-ken may now hold the unity of Kwangtung in his own hands. Thus the situation in general may be said to be safe.

"With regard to the affaire in Szechuen a telegraphic order to both Generals Liu Tsong-hao and Tai Kan has been sent to stop the fighting.

"3.—The navy has declared independence, having been instigated by outsiders. The navy has had this in mind but it is much exaggerated and even the majority of the Parliamentarians in Shanghai have consented to be conciliatory on conditions which may be easily dealt with.

"4.—In solving the situation I propose to have proper exchange of views and harmoniously compromise with patience and I do not desire to have any solution with armed forces.

"5.—There being no suitable official to be appointed as Tuchun of Kiangsu I have arranged to have Civil Governor Tsi Yueh-lin to continue to act as the Tuchun of Kiangsu.

"6.—The administrative and military expenses of this province have been duly provided for by the acting Tuchun Tsi Yueh-lin and the Board of Finance and all the armies in the province may be at ease and they should engage in preserving local peace and order.

"7.—In effecting my official duties of acting for the President, I will try to avoid any dispute about political rights and all the right or wrong in all directions will be left in the hands of the Tuan Cabinet to make his Cabinet completely responsible, but before the Cabinet carries out anything the Cabinet should have everything first clear by consulting with me in meetings every day, not allowing any other person to cause misapprehension on both sides.

"8.—With regard to the question of the declaration of war against Germany, Brigadier General Chao of the 74th Brigade has proposed to deal carefully with it, and Feng Kuo-chang has reported what has already happened in the past in the foreign affairs and he has strongly maintained to hav the declaration of war at China's own accord. In regard to the conditional joining of the Entente Powers Tuan Chi-jui may arrange with all the people to have a compromise."

The Sinwanpao reports:—Feng Kuo-chang will leave Nanking on July 30, with his troops and will take up his post as the acting President on August 1.

General Li Hsun, the Tuchun of Kiangsi, will be appointed the Tuchun of Kiangsu upon the arrival of Feng Kuo-chang in Peking.

Prince May Wed Mrs. William B. Leeds

MRS WILLIAM B. LEEDS ©INTERNATIONAL.

Despatches from London again revive the rumor that Prince Christopher, brother of the deposed King Constantine of Greece, may wed Mrs. William B. Leeds, the American woman who holds a high social position in the English capital. The Prince is twenty-nine years old and is a major in the First Greek Infantry Regiment.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

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They act with prompt efficiency as gentry as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

125 American Airplane Experts To England; Units Of Lumbermen Also There

Washington, June 27.—The Aircraft Production Board announced today the safe arrival at a British port of a group of nearly 125 experts, sent from this country to acquire and bring back to the United States all possible information regarding aircraft designing and the manufacture of both engines and planes. In the delegation are men representing legal, manufacturing, designing, engineering, military, and naval experience and training.

It will be the duty of this group to gather and bring to America as soon as possible the latest information regarding European aircraft development, which can then be easily made available for American manufacturers. Arrangements have been made through the allied Governments for placing expert American mechanics in the European aircraft plants in whose products the United States is interested.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Aircraft Production Board has made plans for a permanent exhibit of aircraft materials of all kinds, to be established in Washington for the benefit of army and navy engineers and American manufacturers. A building to house the exhibit is being constructed by the Government south of the Smithsonian Institute.

"The Aircraft Production Board has no illusions as to the size and character of the job before it," a statement issued by the board today, says, "but the whole task is one of industrial organisation for quantity production, and in this we Americans are above all other nations fitted by experience and tradition to break records."

London, Jun 27.—The units of American Woodmen sent over by New England States and organisations to turn various forests of the United Kingdom into lumber have arrived on English soil.

The complete equipment of the units caused much surprise and occasioned a great deal of favorable comment. The woodmen not only brought with them the necessary machinery, but were fully equipped in every way, even to lubricating oils. Their arrival found them ready to establish their saw mills and begin work at once. The only necessity for their maintenance is raw food, which their own cooks will prepare.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Shortened Mattins and Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Mattins and Litany. Hymns 265, 161. Anthem "Let us with a gladsome mind," Stanford. 6.30 p.m. Evensong Hymns 280, 266.

Union Church.—Sunday, July 29 —11 a.m. Preacher, C. E. Darwent M.A.; Subject, The wonder of Christ; Chant 99; Hymns, 631, 432, 169, 191. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent M.A.; Subject, God's voice and man's soul; Chant 35; Hymns 32, 362, 682.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.). On Sunday services in the above will be conducted as follows. —Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, M.A., D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray M.A., D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Truth." Sunday school, 10 a.m. Wednesday evening, 6 p.m., Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Zion Tabernacle, corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension, Preaching Service Sunday, July 29, at 6 p.m. the Rev. G. F. Viking will preach. Mid-week meeting every Thursday at 6 p.m. Everbody welcome.

"THE WORLD WAR"

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The cause, object and end of the war viewed from a new standpoint. A. G. Daniels, the author, has travelled extensively in all of the countries involved and answers the above questions from civil and military viewpoints. Some of the chapters are:

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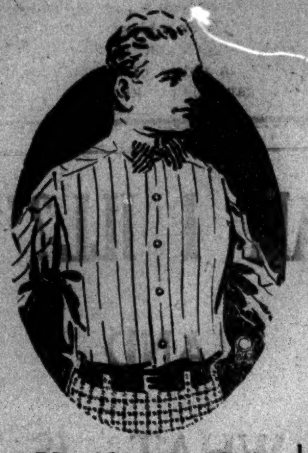

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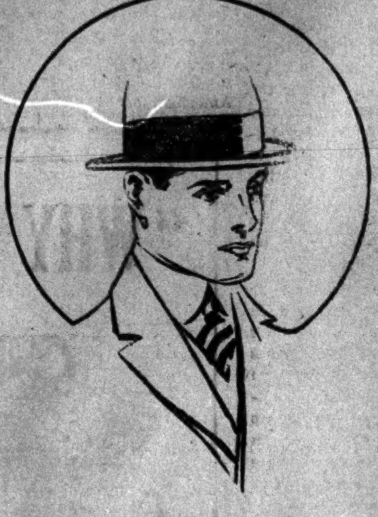

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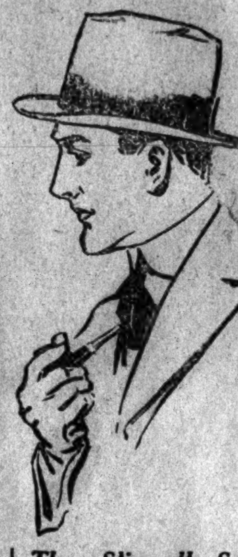

The Slipwell Scarf

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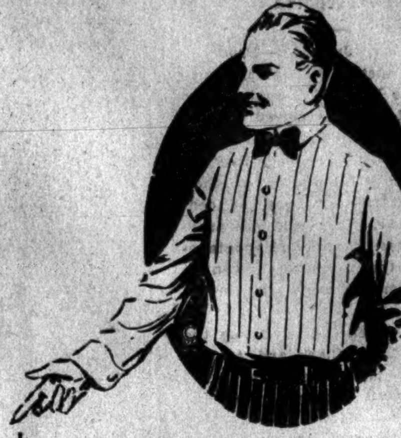

The Match Shirt

Soft finished Oxford in Helio, Grey Pink and Blue, with neat designs sold you "Ready to Wear"

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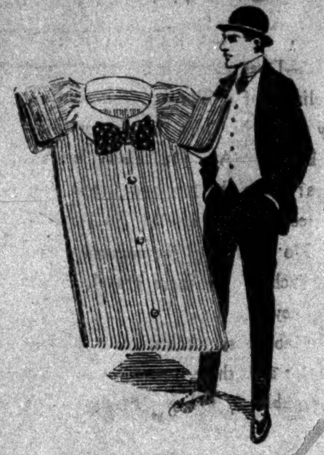
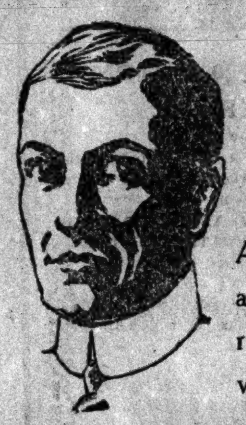


The Lyntex Shirt

Fine grade Zephyr in Grey, Mauve, Pink or Blue in assorted designs, stripes or patterns. Stiff cuffs. Sold you "Ready to Wear"

$2.50 each

OUR "SPECIALS" FOR THIS WEEK



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A four fold collar in a shape that is just right for present wear.

The hook front does away with the unsightly gaping at the front and the tie slips easily round the collar. We stock these widths in all sizes, Depths, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ inches

OUR PRICE **$2.50** per dozen

THE B. V. D. VEST.

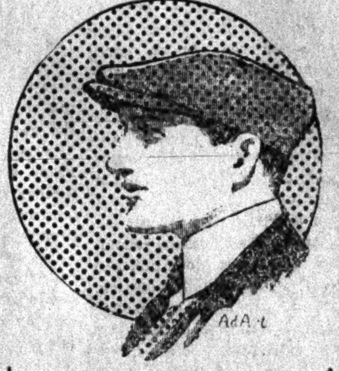
The garment for hot days. Zephyr weight, loose fitting, easy and comfy everywhere. Stitched to stand hard wear. It looks and feels like silk but it wears like linen. We have

VESTS with no Sleeves.

VESTS with ¼ Sleeves.

KNICKER DRAWERS TO THE KNEE.

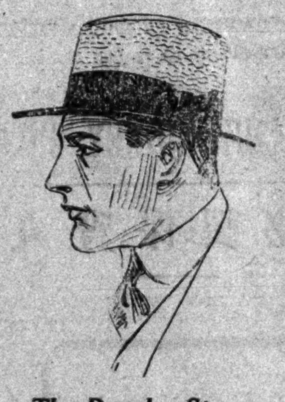
OUR PRICE **$1.25** each



The Wayloo Cap

Famous all over China for its value, all sizes, in good tweeds

price **$1.00** each



The Popular Straw

This season's shape well made good style and finish a cheap every day straw. Black Band.

Our Price **$1.75** each

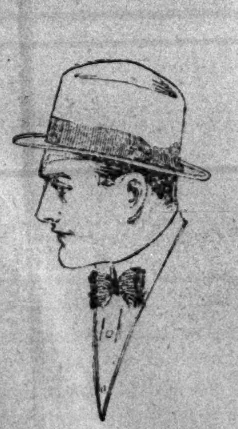
Better Qualities

$2.75 $3.50 $3.75 $5.50 each

The Lewis Shirt

Plain Zephyr Shirt in either Pink, Brown, Blue, Green or Helio. Soft cuffs, light weight. Sold you "Ready to Wear"

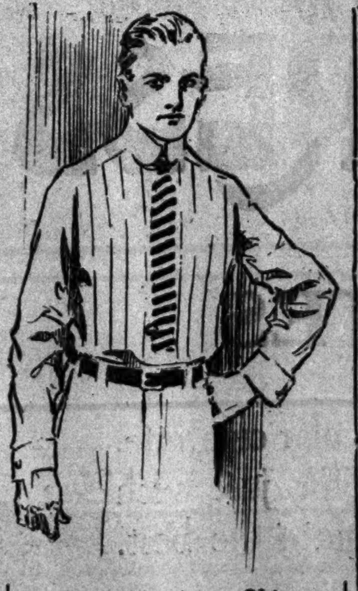
$1.75 each



Smart Batswing Bows.

In pretty figures and stripes

Price **$1,00** each



The Hastings Shirt

A soft Cambric Shirt of good selection of light grounds with stripes of Mauve, Pink, Grey, Blue, soft double Cuffs Sold you "Ready to Wear"

$2.00 each

B. V. D.
B. V. D.
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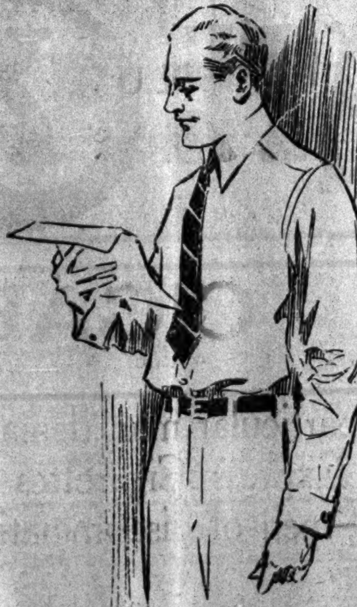
FULL LENGTH. SLUMBER SLUMBER SUITS SUITS

Finest quality White Nainsook.

$2.75

The suit



The Wayloo Shirt

For day or evening wear superior quality white long cloth, stiff linen cuffs. All sizes. Sold you "Ready to Wear" **$2.00** each.

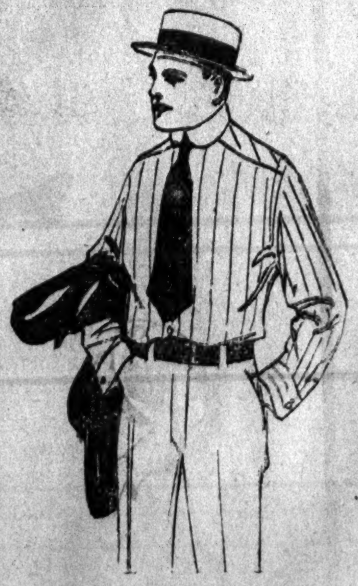
B. V. D.
B. V. D.
B. V. D.

SHORT LENGTH SLUMBER SLUMBER SUITS SUITS

Cool & Comfy for these days.

$2.50

The Suit



The Crewe Shirt

Is Made from fine White Mercerised matte and fitted with soft double cuffs. Correct shape and easy fitting.

Sold You "Ready to Wear"

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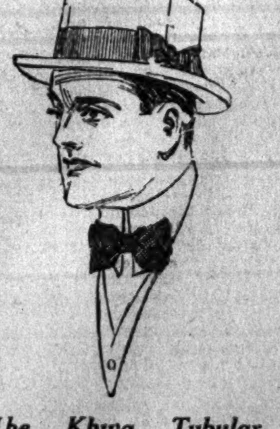

The Khwa Tubular Washing Box

Smart natty colors that tie into a dandy bow.

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The Busy Corner.

PLEDGES RUSSIA AS A WORTHY PARTNER

Prof. Bakhmetieff's Eloquent Address Stirs The House Representatives

TELLS OF NATION'S HOPES

And Gives Assurances That No Separate Peace Will Be Accepted

Washington, June 23.—Professor Boris Bakhmetieff and other members of the Russian Commission to the United States received an uproarious reception in the House of Representatives today when they appeared to give assurances of their country's earnest purpose to continue the war. The event was probably the most hearty and spontaneous of all the receptions given to special commissioners of foreign powers.

Half a dozen times during the speeches of Mr. Clark and Ambassador Bakhmetieff the House members rose and applauded. It was sometimes necessary for the Speaker to bang his gavel to stop the uproar. Shouts and cheers came from floor and galleries. Members of Congress who on previous visits of missions had merely applauded or remained quietly in the seats, cheered loudly. Men, women, and children in the galleries caught the wave of enthusiasm, shouting and waving handkerchiefs.

Speaker Champ Clark caused the first demonstration by reminding the House that Russia was the twenty-seventh republic, and "that there was one other republic on earth (Switzerland) when our fathers proclaimed our independence in 1776."

'Of the twenty-seven republics," he went on, "Russia is the newest and largest. It dazzles the imagination to think what she may become under free institutions with her 180,000,000 population and one-sixth of all the land on earth. The Russian revolution is the most momentous political event since the French Revolution. I present to you the first Ambassador from the new Republic of Russia."

Professor Bakhmetieff spoke in excellent English and with much fervor. At the outset he told of the acts of the old Government which led to its overthrow. His words were listened to in intense silence, but when he began to relate how the Russian people were standing by the new Government and how anxious they were to take their place among the free nations of the world, wild applause interrupted him. In part he said:

"When addressing you on behalf of the Government and the people of new Russia; when conveying to you the greetings of the new-born Russian democracy, you will conceive how impressed I am by the historical significance of this moment.

"Does not one feel occasionally that the very greatness and significance of events are not fully appreciated, due to the facility and spontaneity with which the great change has been completed? Does one realise what it really means to humanity that a nation of 180,000,000, a country boundless in expanse, has been suddenly set free from the worst of oppression, has been given the joy of a free, self-conscious existence?

Principles From The People

"Instead of the old forms there are now being firmly established and deeply embedded in the minds of the nation principles that power is reposed and springs from and only from the people. To effectuate these princiles and to enact appropriate fundamental laws is going to be the main function of the constitutional assembly which is to be convoked as promptly as possible.

"This assembly, elected on a democratic basis, is to represent the will and constructive power of the nation. It will inaugurate the forms of future political existence as well as establish the fundamental basis of economic structure of future Russia. Eventually all main questions of national being will be brought before and will be decided by the constitutional assembly, constitution, civil and criminal law, administration, nationalities, religion, reorganisation of finance, land problem, conditionment of labor, annihilation of all restrictive legislation, encouragement of intense and fruitful development of the country. These are the tasks of the assembly, the aspirations and hopes of the nation.

"Gentlemen of the House, do you not really feel that the assembly is expected to bring into life once more the grand principle which your illustrious President so aptly expressed in the sublime words, 'Government by consent of the governed?'

"It is the Provisional Government that is governing Russia at present. It is the task of the Provisional Government to conduct Russia safely to the constitutional assembly.

"Guided by democratic precepts, the Provisional Government meanwhile is reorganising the country on the basis of freedom, equality, and self-government, rebuilding its economic and financial structure.

"The outstanding feature of the present Government is its recognition of the fundamental and all important of the principles of legality. It is manifestly understood in Russia that the law, having its origin in the people's will, is the substance of the very existence of the State.

"Reposing confidence in such rule, the Russian people are rendering to the new authorities their support. The people are realising more and more that for the very sake of further freedom law must be maintained and manifestation of anarchy suppressed.

"In this respect local life has exemplified wonderful exertion of spontaneous public spirit which has contributed of the most effective process of self-organisation of the nation. On many occasions, following the removal of the old authorities, a new elected administration has naturally arisen, conscious of national interest and often developing in its spontaneity amazing examples of practical statesmanship.

Gain Of New Government

"It is these conditions, which provide that the Provisional Government is gaining every day in importance and power; is gaining capacity to check elements of disorder, deriving from attempts of reaction or extremism. At the request time the Provisional Government has started to make most decisive measures in that respect, employing force when necessary, although always striving for peaceful solution.

'The last resolutions, which have been framed by the Council of Workingmen, the Congress of Peasants, and other democratic organisations, render the best proof of the general understanding of the necessity of creating strong power. The coalitionary character of the new cabinet, which includes eminent Socialist leaders, and represents all the vital elements of the nation, therefore enjoying its full support, is most effectively securing the unity and power of the Central Government, the lack of which was so keenly felt during the first two months after the revolution.

"Realising the grandeur and complexity of the present events and conscious of the danger which is threatening the very achievements of the revolution, the Russian people are gathering around the new Government, united on a 'national program.'

"It is this program of 'national salvation' which has united the middle classes, as well as the Populists, the labor elements, and Socialists. Deep political wisdom has been exhibited by subordinating class interests and differences to national welfare. In this way this Government is supported by an immense majority of the nation, and outside of reactionaries only, is being opposed by comparatively small groups of Extremists and Internationalists.

"As to foreign policy, Russia's national program has been clearly set forth in the statement of the Provisional Government of March 27, and more explicitly in the declaration of the new Government of May 18.

Wont Have Separate Peace

"With all emphasis may I state that Russia rejects any idea of separate peace. I am aware that rumors were circulated in this country that a separate peace seemed probable. I am happy to affirm that such rumors are wholly without foundation in fact.

"What Russia is aiming for is the establishment of a firm and lasting peace between democratic nations. The triumph of German autocracy would render such peace impossible. It would be the source of the greatest misery and besides that a threatening menace to Russia's freedom.

"The Provisional Government is laying all endeavor to reorganise and fortify the army for action in common with its allies.

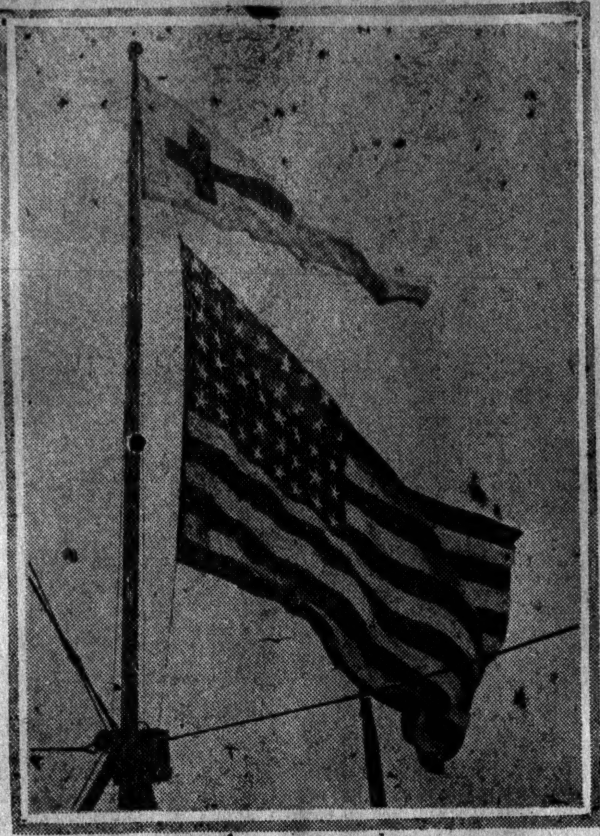
"Gentlemen of the House, I will close my address by saying—Russia will not fail to be a worthy partner in the 'league of honor.'"

After this address members of the mission stood in a receiving line while members of the House passed by. Every one warmly congratulated Ambassador Bakhmetieff on his address.

"You see how we feel about it," Secretary McAdoo said, as he warmly pressed Mr. Bakhmetieff's hand. "I came up especially to hear you. It was a very fine address."

Such expressions as "You touched the point," "You've hit the bullseye," "You're a dandy," "You're a crackerjack," "You gave us a lot of reassurance we wanted to hear," accompanied handclasps as the members filed by.

Only Flag That Ever Flies Over Stars And Stripes



SIGNAL FOR DIVINE WORSHIP. ©INTERNATIONAL

The only flag that ever flies over the Stars and Stripes on an American battleship. When this flag is hoisted above Old Glory it is a signal that it is time to attend divine worship.

CABLES FROM EUROPE TO U.S. NOT YET CENSORED

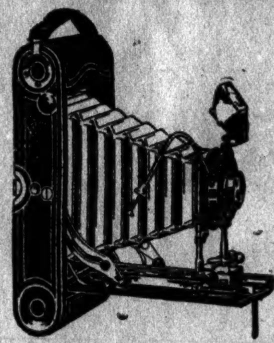
Proposed Control Of Incoming Messages Likely To Be Extended To Outgoing

New York, June 30.—The censorship of incoming cable messages from Europe by the War Department, which was announced by Secretary Baker as a result of what he regarded as the premature publication of the arrival of General Pershing's troops in France, has not yet been put into effect. Both at the offices of the cable censorship, now under the direction of the Navy Department—but soon, according to Washington despatches, to be acting for the War Department also—and at the headquarters of the Atlantic cable companies it was said that no instructions had been received.

At present cablegrams either to or from Europe are not censored in this country. All the cable lines from America to Europe pass through either British or French territory and are subject to the censorship of those powers, and it has been the attitude of the American Government so far that our allies might be relied on to intercept any doubtful matter. Cablegrams to Central and South America and to points in the Pacific are censored in this country.

The censorship, as so far enforced, applies only to military, naval, and shipping movements. Nothing else revised by the American censors. And there is a growing feeling among many Government officials that action should be taken extend the field of the censorship to cover cable despatches sent out of this country. German correspondents in the United States have been sending to pro-German papers in Central and South America and the Scandinavian countries, as well as to Germany through European neutral lands, despatches telling of discontent, of popular uprisings and riots, of anti-conscription and anti-Liberty Loan feeling in this country which are, purely and simply, inventions, but which are appearing in the papers to which they are sent in neutral countries and also in the German press, as may be judged from excerpts cabled over.

There is no check on such misleading cablegrams to South America, except that provided by the American censor, whose power has not been used as yet to curb them. It has apparently been supposed that the British and French censorships would stop such messages on their way to Europe, but many instances are at hand in which they have not done so. It is asserted by students of the press of the European and American neutral nations that a systematic campaign of misrepresentation of American conditions has obtained wide publicity in other countries. Whether or not the War Department's proposed censorship on incoming cablegrams may be extended later on to outgoing messages with object of stopping this propaganda is not known.



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"WHY AM I ILL?"

AND WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

HOW TO TELL.—Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warning of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's Disease or Diabetes

Whatever you do, whatever you *think* your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the *first sign* of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and see how well and fit you feel, after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's Bachache Kidney Pills are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing only they do that one thing well.

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CITIES FOR TRAINING AMERICA'S NEW ARMY

Sixteen Cantonments To Be Set Up With Everything Made New

Washington, D.C., June 25.—The War Department gave out Monday the details for the building of the 16 cantonments where the national army will be mobilised and trained. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking involved in the details may be gained from the facts that follow:

Each of the 16 cantonments will be a city of 40,000 people. In the space of a few weeks, each of these cities will rise complete out of locations where are now green fields. In three months, in this project, more money will be spent than went into the construction of the Panama Canal.

Each of the 16 cantonments will be a city of 1,000 houses.

The plans for the great undertaking are ready. The materials are in sight. Of course, the quantities of all materials are enormous. Each camp will require over 1,300 carloads of lumber, something like 26,000,000 feet, or 3,800 carloads of materials for each cantonment.

This week the contracts will be let for the construction work. The war department has decided upon a policy of absolute and continuous publicity in the building of these cantonments.

The task is absolutely unique in construction history, nothing just like it ever having been attempted before. To make sure that it is done with the maximum of efficiency, the minimum of expense and, what is more important on time, the Government has enlisted the voluntary services of nationally know experts through the Council of National Defense, including engineers, contractors, landscape architects, town planners, material men and draftsmen.

Each cantonment will be virtually a city in itself, with streets, blocks, sewers, electric lights, railroad yards, water lines, garbage incinerators and the like, in addition to the hundreds of buildings required.

An idea of the size of this job may be gained from a glance at the material estimate for a typical cantonment. Lumber is the big item, some 26,000,000 feet, or 1,325 carloads, being the requirements. The roofing nails alone will fill one modern freight car. The crushed stone for the roads will make 812 carloads.

Other items include 28,000 squares of roofing, 60 cars; 20 carloads nails and hardware, 20 carloads plumbing, 192 carloads of tanks, heaters, stoves, ranges, piping, electrical material, refrigerators and the like; railroad materials for five miles of track, divided into 30 carloads of ties and other timber; 20 carloads of spikes, rails, fishplates, etc.; 114 carloads of ballast, 10 carloads of electric light poles, wires, insulators, etc.

Materials for 12,000 cubic yards of concrete will take 70 c[illegible]ds of cement, 350 carloads of st[illegible] and 175 carloads of sand.

The men of the cantonments will sleep in double-deck bunks. This means there will be 37,000 separate bunks each with its mattress. To transport the mattresses, 125 cars will be required and the bunks will take 62 more cars. Water and sewer lines will make 65 carloads each; and 150 carloads of hospital equipment will be necessary. Three carloads of screens are also included in the estimate, as are 20 carloads of construction tools.

The cantonments will vary with the topography, the minimum being from 1,500 to 2,000 acres. In addition to the city itself, parade grounds, maneuvering spaces and rifle ranges must be provided.

Each cantonment will contain about 1,000 buildings, the typical company barracks being a two-story structure, built of wooden frame, covered with matched boards. The roofs will be covered with prepared roofing. They will be well ventilated with flues, lighted by electricity, heated in the North by steam, and in the South by stoves. Each will have a kitchen and mess hall.

The following cantonments for the National Army were announced by the War Department on Monday:

Central Department—Rockford, Ill.

Eastern Department — Yaphank, South Haven, L. I., N. Y.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va. These four, with the 12 sites heretofore announced, complete the 16 cantonments.

The 12 cantonments already selected are as follows:

Ayer, Mass.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Little Rock, Ark.; Des Moines, Ia.; Ft. Riley, Kan; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; American Lake, Wash.

Camp sites already selected for National Guard mobilisation are as follows:

Ft. Worth, Tex.; Waco, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Ft. Sill, Okla.; Deming, N. M.; Linda Vista, Cal.

This leaves nine more camps to be selected for the National Guard.

* * *

REVENTLOW WARNS AUSTRIA

Says Peace Negotiations With America Would Be Fatal To Her

The Hague, June 30.—Commenting on the rumors of American negotiations with Austria for a separate peace, Count zu Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We do not know whether Ambassador Elkus is really still in Vienna. He arrived there weeks ago, and the longer he stayed the more reason there would be for such reports. Anyway, his visit would be sufficiently remarkable. Naturally, all the reports are untrue, but they show in what direction the Americans and English are working. It is notorious that there is energetic collaboration between Poles in America and in Europe. It is also no accident that just at the moment when the Poles and Slavs in Austria have upset the Clam-Martinic Cabinet rumors appear regarding offers of a separate peace and negotiations to that end, and that at the same moment the Poles and Slavs in the Austrian Parliament force the discussion of an interpellation aggressively directed against the Austro-German alliance."

Amsterdam, June 30.—While rejecting the idea that Austrian statesmen would consider American negotiations for a separate peace, as a widely circulated rumor suggests, Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, remarks that the acceptance by Austria of a huge loan from America, with its logical consequences, would be looked upon as a victory of the elements in Austria hostile to the Austro-German alliance, and would be the monarchy's ruin.

Copenhagen, June 30.—The Pan-German Conservative press of Germany reprints an article from the Ostdeutsche Rundschau of Vienna, the organ of the German Nationalists, which complains of machinations within the Dual Monarchy in favor of a separate peace for Austria. This article, in connection with the Polish peace interpellation in the Austrian Reichstag, is used as a text by the Pan-German newspapers for a violent outburst against peace-making influences in Austria-Hungary.

The Austrian Poles and Slavs are attacked as traitors to the cause of the Central Empires. They are charged with living in the hope if negotiating a shameful peace through dickering with the United States, which country, in turn, is alleged to be at the bottom of intrigues to detach Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria from the common cause of the Central Empires.

The Tageszeitung attempts to support this contention by citing a set of wild rumors ranging from a report that Abram I, Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, still is secretly in Vienna, to the reprinting of the Koelnische Zeitung's tale of an American offer of six or seven billion crowds to Austria-Hungary to induce that country to conclude peace. conclude peace.

The Pan-German newspapers' ravings apparently are of a type to further the process which they profess to fear.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

So much depends on one's food that no apology is necessary for referring to the subject again; indeed it is a duty to do so, and readers are recommended to study the little book entitled "What to Eat and How to Eat" which can be had free in response to a post card request directed to the address given below.

One of the direct causes of ill-health is indigestion, and this arises most often from eating unsuitable diet, and bolting food without sufficient mastication. Thus food, instead of being quickly digested and converted into nourishing health-giving blood, becomes a fermenting mass, giving rise to flatulence and forming poisons.

Headaches, depression, lack of appetite, and the torture of dyspepsia are signs that the stomach has lost tone and is being wrongly dieted. Keep your digestion perfect and eat wholesome food and you will find the way to be well. Sufferers from indigestion require new blood to cure this painful disorder, and by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, they will satisfy all the needs of the blood, nerves and stomach. These pills sharpen the appetite, brighten the spirits, banish depression and headaches, and establish good health on a secure foundation of rich red blood.

Most dealers sell Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and they are also obtainable, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Tomorrow Night, Showing 1st and 2nd Episodes, entitled:

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The most thrilling and sensational serial ever produced

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A serial so entirely new, so strikingly unique, so distinctly diferent, that 20 episodes are necessary to portray its intensely dramatic story. A romance of American life, multiplied in power by the delicate thread of the beautiful love story that runs throughout. Played by a huge Company of Trans-Ateantic stars. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situations, with enough of the military atmosphere to bring a thrill to everyone who follows the splendid story.

SCENE FROM "LIBERTY"

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

Upon his death Major Horton commended his daughter Liberty to the care of Major Winston of the United States Army, and to his business partner, Jose Leon, a Mexican, who for years had posed as his friend. Major Horton leaves his daughter a hacienda, thousands of acres in extent, which Leon and his son, Manuel, plot to obtain.

They conspire with Pancho Lopez, a native guerilla bandit, to abduct Liberty and to hold her for ransom in the mountains. While being held captive Liberty learns of the bandits' plan to attack and massacre the inhabitants of an American border town. With the aid of her faithful servant, Pedro, Liberty escapes, but is not in time to prevent the attack.

Manuel Leon, Jose's son, is in love with Liberty. He is insanely jealous of Captain Rutledge of the Texas Rangers, who also is fond of her. Manuel's Mexican sweetheart, Theresa, angrily notes Manuel's attention to Liberty. Major Winston is falsely accused by Jose Leon with having misappropriated the fortune left to Liberty by her father. The Major has lost large sums of money to Leon at the card table and is threatened with disgrace. Leon promises not to expose him but to cancel all debts provided the Major permits Jose's son, Manuel, to marry Liberty.

To save the Major, Liberty consents to the marriage which is hastily performed. Manuel attempts to enter Liberty's room, but is repulsed by the girl who tells him she is his wife in name only. Theresa, Manuel's sweetheart, witness the incident and determines to kill Liberty. Pedro, Liberty's servant, prevents her from carrying out her purpose. The Mexican raids on the border towns continue, and Washington orders the army to the frontier. Colonel Dalton recalls Major Winston and Captain Rutledge to their commands. Manuel and Pancho Lopez remove Liberty to a mountain fastness where they closely guard her. Rutledge is appointed to scout duty. He and Pedro discover huge stores of ammunition which the bandits have secreted preparatory to further attacks on the border towns. Both are captured. Lopez tortures Rutledge to make him disclose American army secrets. Pedro escapes and goes for help. Rutledge refuses to divulge anything and is sentenced to death. Liberty saves the situation at the last moment by offering to surrender herself to Manuel if he spares Rutledge's life.

Pedro is picked up by a party of Texas Rangers who return with him in time to save Liberty's honor. The soldiers under-estimate the strength of the bandits, however, and are surrounded. Pedro and Liberty escape in the confusion. They are picked up by an aeroplane scout and carried into the American camp, where they report the perilous situation of Rutledge and the Texas Rangers. An expedition is sent out to relieve Rutledge and Major Winston. Theresa learns of the expedition and warns Lopez who plans an ambush .

Pedro, Liberty and an aviator attempt to return by aeroplane to tell Rutledge to hold out as help is on the way, but the sparking plugs of the aeroplane fail and the aviator and his companions are captured. Pedro and Liberty escape, however, after a desperate struggle, in which Liberty kills a sentry. Rutledge is cheered by the news that the troops are coming to his assistance.

Liberty and Pedro jump into a car and rush to warn the advancing troops of the ambush planned by Lopez. While speeding down the rocky mountain side the car overturns, all are thrown out. A motor convoy picks up Liberty and learns of the ambush.

Repulsed by Manuel, Theresa determines to aid the Americans and brings food and much-needed water to Rutledge and his besieged little outfit. She is discovered in the act and is about to be shot when Rutledge, seeing that the forces in front of him have been reduced in order to ambush the main relief column, makes an attack and routs the bandits. Manuel is shot and Theresa, in despair, commits suicide over his body.

The Mexicans receive heavy reinforcements and attack the American column not knowing of the defeat of the band which had been left to besiege Rutledge and his men. Vastly outnumbered, the American troops are in grave danger when Rutledge and his men join them after a hard ride across the desert. In the fighting Liberty, disguised as a man, is captured. Lopez and his bodyguard are chased into the mountains. Seeing that he is about to be captured, Lopez threatens to shoot Liberty if the pursuit is continued.

Colonel Dalton believes Lopez is bluffing and gives the order to charge. Rutledge, knowing Lopez will do as he says, argues with his superior officer, and in the excitement strikes Dalton prevent him from giving the order. Rutledge is court-martialed but escapes, and with Pedro's aid joins Lopez' army in disguise. They find Liberty, but instead of returning to the American army, Rutledge and Liberty, their disguises proving so perfect decide to remain with Lopez' men to act as spies for the American army. Pedro returns to Colonel Dalton and tells him of Rutledge's plans.

At this point in the story the adventures of Liberty and Rutledge take a totally unexpected turn. In fact the surprise is of such an unusual sort that it will not be revealed for the present.

TOMORROW NIGHT

"The Shielding Shadow"

The Final Chapter Two Reels.

SYNOPSIS

Sebastian, seeking refuge from his pursuers and his guilty conscience, retreats to his country lodge, but there his memory still relentlessly paints his many villainies. Again he tries to flee from the tortures of his conscience, but he suddenly finds between him and the door the man he thought safe in the watery grave—Jerry Carson. The hallucination of a nerve-racked brain is his first thought, but it proves to be the flesh and blood Jerry, who forces him to write the confession that clears his blackened name. Sebastian flees in horror, only to come upon his last henchman turning traitor and squealing to the police. Rather than surrender, he plunges from a high cliff to his death below.

Jerry, in possession of the confession, hurries to Leontine, reveals himself to her astounded gaze and shows her the proof of his innocence and Sebastian's guilt. Then come explanations of mysteries seemingly inexplainable and he, also, discloses the identity of the man of mystery—Ravengar. We finally reach the last page and close the final chapter of the Wonder Serial, leaving Leontine and Jerry weaving happy dreams of the future.

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A Navy Man For A Navy Man's Work

PRESIDENT Wilson, as is his way, has lost no time in rectifying an entirely excusable mistake. The glamor surrounding the name of General Goethals as the builder of the Panama Canal, dazzled everybody, and his appointment to take command of America's vast merchant-ship-building program, upon the success of which depends to a considerable extent the plans of the Allies for defeating the U-Boat campaign, was hailed everywhere as the right one.

General Goethals, however, is an army engineer. He knows all about digging ditches and no matter what sizes they come in he can dig them. But when it comes to building ships an army engineer is likely to be more or less "at sea."

Thus General Goethals. He took hold of the Emergency Fleet Corporation which was to construct 3,000 wooden ships of 3,000 tons each and as many steel ships as it could, all in the quickest time possible. As soon as he had looked into things he began to favor steel ships at the expense of wooden ones and following this other difficulties cropped up. A month ago it was apparent that things were not going right with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Now the President has stepped in and appointed Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, born in Portsmouth, Virginia, to succeed General Goethals. Capps knows all about building ships. He knows as much about building them as Goethals does about digging canals for them to run through. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1884 and is a Bachelor of Science of the University of Glasgow, 1889. He was appointed Assistant Naval Constructor as early as 1888 and reached the rank of Naval Constructor in 1895. Before that he had served the navy in the New York Navy Yard and at Cramp's great shipbuilding works and had put in three years in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Later he became Superintendent of Construction for the navy at the Union Iron Works.

In 1898 and 1899, during the Spanish-American War, he was on special duty on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station (Admiral Dewey.) Then he was made a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. From 1903 to 1907 he was Chief Constructor of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair with the rank of Rear Admiral. His work was of such outstanding merit that he was eventually given a permanent commission as Chief Constructor, retaining the rank of Rear Admiral. Since then he has not only directed the work of this great department of the navy but has served as president of many special boards on hull changes, etc. Altogether a record that greatly qualifies him for his present high post.

General Goethals despite his difficulties, is not in the habit of letting the grass grow under his feet. In the several months he has been in charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a vast organisation and mobilisation of the ship-building resources of the United States has been effected. Beside this up to June 25, he had let contracts for 104 complete ships, 38 of steel, 32 of wood and steel, and 34 of wood, also 72 wooden hulls had been contracted for. Under Admiral Capps the work will go forward at even higher speed. His education and training qualify him for quick decisions on shipbuilding contracts and doubtless all the naval constructors will work better with him than would be possible with General Goethals.

Some of the things accomplished by Goethals, however are worthy of further note. He has arranged with the Central Rail Board, which is now operating all the railroads of the United States, that all timber, machinery and material necessary for the construction of ships be given precedence over less important shipments; he has contracted with fourteen mills in the South and Southwest to turn out the timber for the wooden ships and deliveries are to be not more than two weeks in transit from mill to yard, with five to seven days as the average. Duplication of parts has been arranged for in standardised sizes which facilitates things all along the line. The hulls will be put together in much the same way that a popular brand of motor cars is turned out.

The wooden ships will all look alike. There is only one idea back of them, and that is that they are to carry food and war materials to the Allies, so nobody will care what they look like. They are to "deliver the goods," as we say, and if they do that we will build a monument to them—and take a lot of pains with the monument. If they will float and there are enough of them they will beat the U-boat. They are to cost only $250,000 to $300,000 apiece and Congress has made an initial appropriation of $750,000,000 (gold) for this special purpose. That General Goethals has accomplished wonderful things in this particular task, there can be not the slightest doubt, but Admiral Capps will go him one better, and meanwhile we hope to see Goethals utilised in his outstanding capacity—in Europe.

The Crowned Republic

By Robert Underwood Johnson

I.

Forgive us, Italy, who have loved thee long,
Daughter of Beauty, Cynosure of Song,
That we who knew thee fair should not have known thee strong.

For Beauty is no weakling, taking odds
From earthly Power and cringing at its nods,
But giver of sovereign laws to immemorial gods.

She is no mere contriver of design,
Of thrilling color or uplifting line;
She sings within the soul a music all divine.

And when she sets the ardent youth aflame
With duty, brooking no unworthy aim,
She is but Justice honored by another name.

II.

We should have read the roster of thy great
Who from mismated fragments inchoate
The fair mosaic made of thine harmonious state;

Alike in nothing but in love of thee
While thou wert yet a dream of Liberty,
They gave thee all they were and all they hoped to be:—

He of Savoy, first man and then a king;
He of Caprera, armed with David's sling;
He of Turin, who won with wise imagining;

He of the Tuscan vineyards, firm as steel;
And he of Genoa, priest of the common weal,
And he whose voice to Venice was a tocsin-peal.

O land for whom thy sons were fain to die
As lovers are to live! No obliquy
Their secrets could unlock, their purpose turn awry.

In thy deep dungeons Freedom grew to might,
Nourished by darkness as the rose by light.
Would tyrants conquer Thought: they must abolish Night.

Behind the bars where Settembrini dwelt,
Beside the chains whose scars Poerio felt,
Above the beds bereaved where dauntless women knelt,

Thine image, as in Dante's vision, shone—
The Italy that some day would be one,
When alien yoke was cleft and cruel sands were run.

III.

Now, when the old oppressor of thy land
Had weakly chosen by his side to stand
Who holds the torch and bribe in either treacherous hand,

Thought they to fright thee by war's awful price,
Or silence thee by lure of paradise—
Thee, with thy glorious ancestry of sacrifice?

Forgive us—we were over slow to scan
The incredible cunning of the monstrous plan
Whereby the spider State has set its web for Man;

But fallen are the scales, and now our heart—
That with thee stormed the startled Alps—takes part
With glad and welcome aid from mint and mine and mart.

And, haply, on thy waves our ships may dare
The iron shark within his stealthy lair
Till the freed seas forget what late was their despair.

Oh, fortunate if our torn flag be found
Comrade of thine on some embattled ground
Thenceforth by Garibaldi's memory made renowned.—

What name in all thine epic history
But his to summon us and trumpet thee—
Who found his foster land what thou wert born to be.

Pillar of cloud and fire, his spirit soar'th
Above thy eager legions pressing forth
And cheers them on to save their brothers of the North.

O Crowned Republic, let us be of those
Who know and conquer all the people's foes—
Without, within—that dare the gates of Freedom close.

Orville Wright Says 10,000 Airplanes Would End The War Within Ten Weeks

Points from Orville Wright's First Analysis of America's Battleplane Prospects

"The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies."

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end."

"At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is 10,000 airplanes."

"We have the industrial plants, which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. . . . There seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced."

"If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there."

"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which. . . . will be duplicated here."

"Essen, the site of the Krupp gun works. . . . could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business."

"I think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power."

WHEN Orville Wright, inventor of the flying machine and the first man in the world to fly, was asked to express his opinion as to the probable effect of an efficient carrying out of the Aircraft Production Board's plan for an appropriation of $630,000,000 for 35,000 airplanes and thousands of aviators, he replied that, as the war was now being run absolutely from above, the United States could win it in the air. Ten thousand flying machines, he said, would end the war in ten weeks.

Mr. Wright has fitted up an experimental laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, at his own expense, is running it at his own expense, and offers entirely free of cast to all persons engaged in helping the Government obtain the tremendous air fleet required to defeat Germany any advice or other assistance, including the making of laboratory tests, that he has it in his power to give. He is busy today, with a few assistants, including Charles E. Taylor, who has been with the Wrights since 1900 as chief mechanician, working out new problems which are presenting themselves to the flying men at the front. From that scientific center, discoveries which will tend further to perfect all kinds of aircraft may therefore be expected to come.

It was in Dayton that Mr. Wright talked about the Government's airplane program and the outlook for victory in the air.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that a large airplane fleet is the way to stop the war. If it were possible for the United States to deliver tomorrow several thousand flying machines in France the war would be won by the Allies in a few weeks. The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies, and this can be done only by a preponderance of fighting machines. By fighting machines I mean little airplanes carrying one man and a rapid-fire machine gun.

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end. To do this we need a great number of small airplanes of the sort that have successfully chased the Zeppelins. At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is ten thousand airplanes.

"How long the war will last depends therefore on the capacity we show in coping with the very great problem of producing without unnecessary delay the small fighting machines needed at the front. The Allies long since obtained control in the air, but their present advantage in this respect falls short of being an overwhelming superiority.

"We have the industrial plants which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. We have the men to supervise the industry, the inventive genius to adapt and improve upon the developments that have been made abroad, and, now that we are assured of the money to pay for the labor and material, there seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced.

"The reason for this optimistic feeling is that the United States will immediately go about the business of making a huge airplane fleet, and go about it in a businesslike way. Heretofore, airplane development in this country has been seriously handicapped by the fact that the problem has not been attacked in a large way by men with money. At the present time, due to the exceptional need for straining every nerve to win the war, the airplane industry will benefit by the expert advice of various large manufacturers experienced in great output production.

"The country will also be helped by advice of men from the front who have been actually flying in fighting machines.

"The business men who will handle the tremendous problem of assembling the machines and motors are public-spirited and already have expressed their willingness to forego any personal profit, many of them even making extraordinary sacrifices in order that there may be organised at once a harmoniously working airplane industry, which will mean victory for the Allies and the end of the war.

"To my mind there is not the slightest doubt that the personnel of the Aircraft Production Board, in charge of the work of getting to the other side enormous quantities of airplanes, is of such calibre as to assure all of us that they will carry on the undertaking until the entire program has been put through. The men of this board have made a habit of success; each man on it has a record of definite accomplishment in whatever he has undertaken. And these men are working night and day, without salary and to the financial detriment, of course, of the concerns of which they are the moving spirits. They are actuated by no motives other than that there shall be assembled the greatest number of airplanes of the best sort in the least time.

"The civilian members of the Aircraft Production Board, which is the sole organisation charged by the Government with the business of getting together the required number of airplanes, being responsible only to President Wilson's Cabinet, are Howard E. Coffin, Chairman; E. A. Deeds, former Vice President and General Manager of the National Cash Register Company and now at the head of industries in Dayton doing an annual business of $80,000,000; Sidney D. Waldon, formerly Vice President of the Packard Motor Company, and Robert L. Montgomery, senior partner of the banking firm of Montogomery, Clothier & Tyler of New York and Philadelphia. The army is represented by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, and the navy by Rear Admiral David W. Taylor.

"The spirit of co-operation which they have discovered to exist among the various manufacturers to whom they have talked with a view to utilizing their plants for an intensive production of machines has really been wonderfully fine. The automobile industry, which is one of the best organised in the world, already has shown a keen desire to help.

"Owing to the backwardness of this country in airplane development from the manufacturing standpoint, it will be necessary to call upon the automobile industry for probably nine-tenths of the production needed. The existing airplane plants will, of course, receive as much of the work as they are capable of turning out; but they have not the equipment to handle this large program."

"Do you think that it would be possible and expedient to attempt to blow up Germany's submarine bases with bombs dropped from airplanes?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"That would not stop the war," he replied. "Suppose you did blow up the submarine bases, suppose you sunk every submarine today—that would not end the war. It would mean ease of mind for England, of course, because of the freedom from fear of a lack of food, but the German Army would still be as strong as ever on the western front.

"I have never considered bomb-dropping as the most important function of the airplane, and I have no reason to change this opinion now that we have entered the war. The situation shows that, as a result of the flying machines' activities, every opposing General knows precisely the strength of his enemy and precisely what he is going to do. Thus surprise attacks, which for thousands of years have determined the event of war, are no longer possible. When the United States sends enough airplanes abroad to bring down every German airplane that attempts to ascertain the disposition of the armies of the Allies—literally sweeps from the heavens every German flying machine—the war will be won, because it will mean that the eyes of the German gunners have been put out.

"It is probable that Germany can be whipped without airplanes if we take time enough. But in that case five years would find us still at the job. To accomplish the desired end as soon as possible, the United States must be able to equip the Allies, between now and a year from now, with a vast air fleet. It is, by the way, the one thing that the United States can do and do quickly. If, for instance, we could have 10,000 machines at the front tomorrow morning it would be far more effective than sending, if we were able, 1,000,000 men. If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there.

"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which have stood up against the rigors of war usage, and these will be duplicated here. Our plants, when the proper adjustments are made, will be able to make quickly the motors needed for our battleplanes.

"Another encouraging feature of the entire situation is that there are men from this country now at work in foreign motor factories obtaining the required experience and information based on the accurate knowledge obtained by the Allies in actual conflict under all conditions.

"One of our biggest tasks in this country is going to be the taking over of the business of schooling aviators assigned to the battle fronts. This will enable the foreign factories to give their full time to manufacturing airplanes. Teaching aviators will not interfere with the work of our Government in assembling the machine for which the money will be appropriated.

"When I was in Europe in 1907 military authorities told me that when an airplane was three thousand feet up there was no anti-aircraft gun in existence that could reach it. Now machines at eighteen thousand feet—about three and one-half miles—make successful targets. This is one example of the great advance which the war has made in the development of both airplanes and guns."

"Do you think that with such a large fleet of flying machines as it is contemplated for this country to send abroad it will be possible to devastate Germany by flying over it?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"When this country has sent abroad an immense air fleet it may not be practicable, even though it were possible, to cover the entire German nation and destroy it with dynamite bombs. This would mean flights of at least five hundred miles, or one thousand miles counting the return trip. This, of course, would require a great quantity of ammunition and equipment. I mean by this that when the end of the journey was reached there would scarcely be enough ammunition aboard to justify the long flight.

"But there is one thing that could be done to the very great disadvantage of the German Government. Essen, the site of the Krupp Gun Works, is only about 150 miles from the present line of battle. This could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business. Raids could be conducted against other business and population centres in Western Germany, producing upon her irreparable injury.

"I am convinced that while, under existing conditions, the German line is practically impregnable, if once you give the Allies unchallenged supremacy in the air, a way will be found to break through the Teuton lines and get in behind them. Because, don't you see, by doing this the Allies will have made the German gunfire ineffective? It is the accuracy of aim now possible to both sides that results in such widespread destruction. Gunners on both sides now hit the mark because of the presence of airplanes to direct the fire. Take from Germany her aerial aids, and immediately they would begin to do what most hurts the feelings of a German; that is, they would begin to waste ammunition and time. The war is being run absolutely from above.

"France and England have spent millions in experimental work and with satisfactory results. Naturally, with such an incentive as they have had since August, 1914, they have made improvements, especially in the building of motors, and are far ahead of us at the present moment. One foreign motor in particular weighs only 374 pounds, has developed 150 horse power, and has the important quality of durability. This motor has given certain war airplanes a speed of 125 miles an hour, and with it the aviator can climb 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

"Germany all along has been conservative both of men and airplanes. She has not taken nearly so many chances as the Allies. Nobody seems to know how many machines she has in operation, but it is fair to say that, needing munitions and other supplies as badly as she does, she cannot manufacture flying machines any faster, at least, than France and England. I

(Continued on Page 11)

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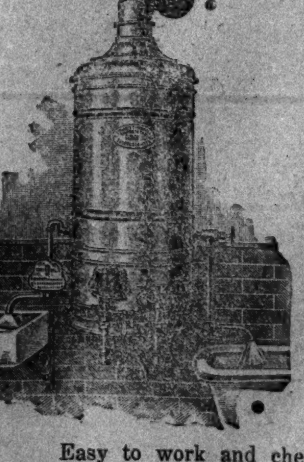

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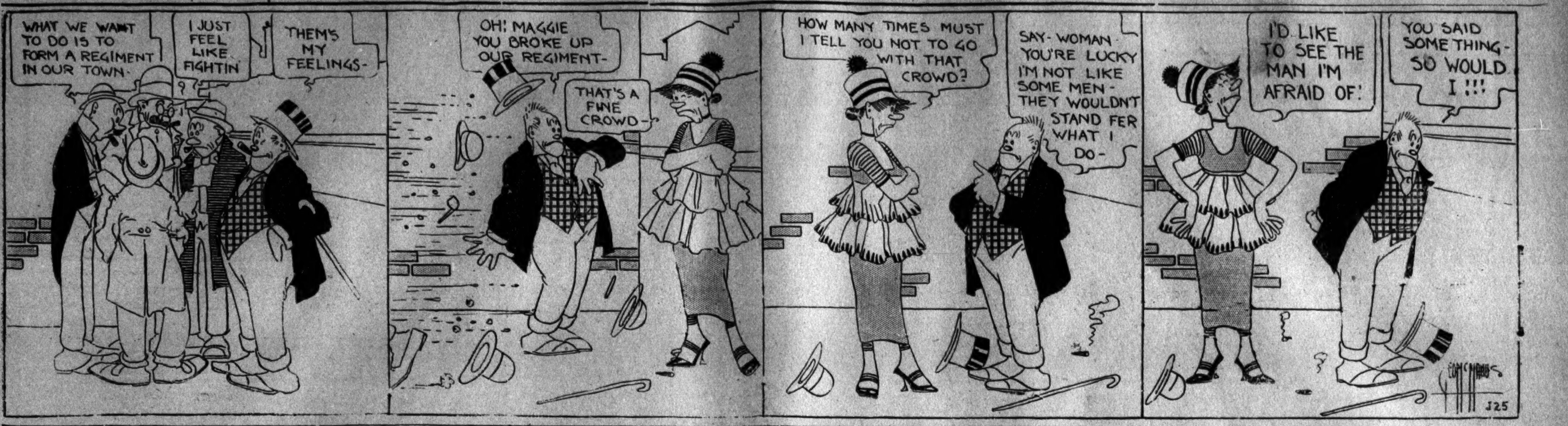
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


WHAT WE WANT TO DO IS TO FORM A REGIMENT IN OUR TOWN-
I JUST FEEL LIKE FIGHTIN'
THEM'S MY FEELINGS-
OH! MAGGIE YOU BROKE UP OUR REGIMENT-
THAT'S A FINE CROWD-
HOW MANY TIMES MUST I TELL YOU NOT TO GO WITH THAT CROWD?
SAY- WOMAN- YOU'RE LUCKY I'M NOT LIKE SOME MEN- THEY WOULDN'T STAND FER WHAT I DO-
I'D LIKE TO SEE THE MAN I'M AFRAID OF!
YOU SAID SOME THING- SO WOULD I !!!
GEO McMANUS
J25

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The gentleman who, in the columns of a certain contemporary, guides its readers in the affairs of the war really should take a little care not to get completely out of his depth, says a Boston Exchange. It may be a tolerably safe thing to indulge in qualified prophecies as to how Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lansing, and Monsieur Ribot are dealing with the Russian question, under the advice of Mr. Root and the other ambassadors, but then there is always the possibility that these gentlemen may not have been so loquacious to the correspondent as the correspondent is to the public.

Then in that little matter of history, the gentleman thinke that these statesmen might have had more knowledge of the history of the French Revolution than to indulge in threats to a country in the throes of a revolution. Personally we cannot avoid the suspicion that perhaps gentlemen like Mr. Wilson, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Root have an elementary knowledge of the episode known as the French Revolution, and also that perhaps that knowledge has taught them the difference, which has apparently escaped their critic, between the attitude of the Allies to Russia today, and that of Austria and Prussia to France, on the outbreak of the Revolution. However, supposing the gentleman to be right in his supposition, which is a tolerably large supposition in itself, he might have noticed that Austria, France, and Prussia were not allies in a war when the French Revolution broke out, but that it has generally been understood up to now that Austria and Prussia, in the most approvedly autocratic fashion, invaded France for the purpose of crushing the Revolution, an attitude which can scarcely be held as analogous to that of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States to Russia today. After all, these little things do make a difference.

The United States oversea army bands will play at least one tune that will strike upon the ears of the allied armies quite as familiarly as if it were one of their own national favorites. And there is no better quickstep in existence. It is not going too far to say that all the world knows the air of "Dixie," but it would be drawing it a trifle too strongly to assert that all the world knows its words. The truth is, they are as little known in the United States as the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and "Hail Columbia." While "Dixie" is the adopted patriotic air of the Southern States, the average Southerner, who rises to it loyally on all occasions, is content to hear it played.

The words, beyond breathing affection for the home land, such as is common to the patriotic songs of all countries, have no deep significance. They were composed by Dan Emmett, a "burnt-cork" performer, to fit a "walkaround," also of his composition, and, as first sung by Bryant's Negro Minstrels, in 1859, included the following:

I wish I was in de land of cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten.
  Look away, look away.
  Look away, Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land where I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin';
  Look away, look away,
  Look away, Dixie Land,
Look away, Dixie Land.

The catchy and best remembered line in the song—

Cinnamon seed and sandy bottom was substituted later by Emmett for the second line in the original.

The recent cause celebre, in the London courts, in which the genuineness of a disputed Romney was disposed of in a dramatic and altogether unexpected way, drew from Mr. Justice Darling, who was trying the case, one caustic remark. The fact that there was no signature on the picture was under discussion. Whereupon the Judge dryly interjected the information that he had once had a conversation with a noted dealer on the absence of signatures on pictures. The dealer disposed of the question in a distinctly original manner. "Oh," he remarked casually, "I don't think anything of that. I have added too many of them myself." To those who know anything of the ways of the picture trade, this will not come as a surprise, much less a shock. It might, however, be taken into consideration by the collectors of old masters, whose previous experience has been gained, say, like that of "the golden dustman," in quite other directions.

Oklahoma, one of the youngest, most radical, and most progressive of the United States of America, has not always, in practice, heretofore, been wholly consistent with its preachings. It has just straightened out one very conspicuous kink in its professions, however, by becoming as bone dry as it is possible for a State to become until the Federal Government puts a complete stop to the liquor traffic. An admirable thing about Oklahoma's course is that it did not wait until the United States got ready.

A hundred years or so ago, during the early Napoleonic wars, the good citizens of Manchester, England, were foremost in displaying a patriotic effort to economize. Inhabitants of all classes "pledged themselves solemnly, by signing their signatures at Mr. Harrop's, in the Market Place," to practice due economy themselves, and earnestly commend it to others. Strangely enough, potatoes had nothing like the place of honor, in those days, that is accorded them today. They were ordered to be sold "at the rate of four pounds a penny, at the Market Hall, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon," and there was, apparently, no limit to the amount that might be bought or consumed.

Orville Wright Says 100,000 Airplanes Would End The War Within Ten Weeks

(Continued from Page 10)

think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power.

"There are many things for us to learn in addition to the industrial problem of standardising parts, speeding up production, and seeing that the flying machines reach the other side after they are built. Training aviators to endure the vicissitudes of flight under such abnormal conditions is, next to supplying our allies with the machines themselves, the greatest work of all. This phase of our co-operation will be carried on, with success I am sure, in the large training fields which are being laid out and developed as rapidly as possible by the War Department."

The largest of these training fields to be established by the United States War Department lies about eight miles northeast of Dayton. It contains four square miles of territory, beautifully situated. A bit of sentiment is found in the circumstance that it includes the original testing grounds of the Wright Brothers at what was then known as Simm Station. The old airplane shed is to be left standing in this cow pasture. A mile and a half away 3,000 men, under the supervision of Captain Warring, of the United States Army Signal Corps, are employed in erecting forty hangars, which will house 240 flying machines, barracks for officers and men, mess halls, and so on, and in tearing down houses, barns, fences, and other obstructions on the 2,500-acre field. This training ground has been named the Wilbur Wright Field.

The Government has just started the construction of an airplane supply depot on that field to cost $700,000. It is authoritatively asserted that Dayton, which gave the flying machine to the world, will in the greatest war of the world be the center of the flying-machine development from the point of view of supplying aircraft to the Allies, training soldiers and civilians to fly, and in research work, at which Orville Wright is engaged without interruption and in entire sympathy with the aims of the members of the Aircraft Production Board.

In addition to the Wilbur Wright Field, there is also, northeast of Dayton, about a mile and a half from the center of the town, another aviation ground known as Wright Field, where civilians are to be trained. Two other training grounds are south of Dayton, so that four large flying fields are in the immediate vicinity of the city. The visitor is impressed with the fact that things in this region will make appear all the more strange in the near future the figures of United States aeronautical activity for the eight years preceding the war, when the army ordered fifty-nine airplanes and received fifty-four. In 1916 it ordered 366 planes and received 64. Nine factories produced this output. It is believed in some quarters that we need forty to fifty aeronautical centers We have at this writing four. Great Britain has 107.

As to what would be his contribution to the work of helping get together the flying machines which he thought would solve the whole problem for the Allies, Mr. Wright said:

"Several months before the United States entered the war I built, at my own expense, the experimental laboratory, fully equipped with machinery and the necessary testing devices, in order to do what I had long wished—spend my whole time in my own way, subject to nobody's rightful interference, in research work. For years after my brother and I invented the airplane we were both too busy demonstrating and perfecting it, and in the actual business of manufacturing, to devote much time to original research in aeronautics.

"The laboratory is amply large for the kind of experiments I wish to continue to make. I am rather of the opinion that the type of measuring instrument used by Wilbur and myself in 1901 gave results as accurate as those in the possession of any laboratories today. I have peculiarly good reasons for thinking that this is true.

"I will work in hearty co-operation with the members of the Aircraft Production Board. Already I am on terms of intimate confidential relations with these men who have undertaken the gigantic problem of putting the airplanes over on the other side. I am hopeful that in this way, and by giving free of all cost any information in my possession to all applicants who are behind the Government in doing this work, I may be of help. The laboratory will make any tests free of charge. The data which we have obtained in all experimental and practical work are at the service of the United States Government."

WHITE WINES

French:

CHABLIS, Graves, Barsac,
Sauternes, Haut-Sauternes,
Chateau-Vedrines, Chateau-Yquam.

Swiss:

NEUCHATEL, Epesses, Fendant,
Villeneuve, Yvorne, Dezaley
JOHANNISBERG.

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Talks to Mothers

No. 8

Don't give baby tea, coffee, or any alcoholic drinks.

Don't give baby chocolate, candy, etc., until he is well advanced in childhood.

Don't give baby solid food until he is a year old, and then only in very small quantities and easily digested forms.

Don't be sparing with drinking water; plenty of water helps to keep the bowels in good condition.

Don't, in preparing baby's food, blow on it for the purpose of cooling it.

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AMERICA TO TRADE WITH NEUTRALS ON RECIPROCAL BASIS

Shipments Under Embargo Will Be Licensed To Dutch And Swedes If America And Allies Are Sold Needed Products

BRITAIN AND U. S. TO CONTROL ALL SHIPPING

Coal Will Be First Of Our Nation's Outputs To Be Put Under License—Disposal Of Neutral Tonnage Puzzles

Washington, June 29.—America's export policy will be determined by President Wilson only after a most careful study of the subject in all its internal aspects. After the problem had been gone over at today's Cabinet meeting it was disclosed that the first Presidential proclamation putting certain commodities under Government control probably will not be issued for some days.

Many complications are presented. The Administration, firm in its intention to check the movement of supplies from the European neutral countries to Germany, is anxious at the same time that no injustice be done to them. It is realised that any programme for rationing opens itself to many abuses.

Switzerland Would Suffer

Switzerland, for instance, receives its entire coal supply from Germany in exchange for some-produced food products. If the United States declines to grant licenses for grain exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss cease exporting food products to Germany, Switzerland will have to go through the winter without sufficient coal.

Sweden, which exports to Germany large numbers of Diesel engines and a great amount of iron ore, also gets grain from the United States. Since Sweden, however, is dependent on Germany for few staples, this situation may be met by licensing grain shipments to Sweden if the Swedes will sell their iron ore and Diesels to England.

The question of tonnage, too, presents a complicated problem. Coal probably will be put under license in the first proclamation. As bunker coal will be licensed this arrangement gives the United States and Great Britain together a firm control of both allied and neutral shipping. The disposal of neutral tonnage and a score of other complexities must be worked out before a definite policy is adopted. Plans for diverting Japan's tonnage to transatlantic service are to be considered before a final decision is made as to a programme.

Diplomatic representatives here of the European neutrals are making every effort to convince this Government that their countries have not taken advantage of heavy imports from the United States to trade with Germany.

Dutch Are Greatly Disturbed

The Netherlands Government, particularly, is disturbed over what its representatives declare is an effort to force it from its position of neutrality. Only two hours distant from one of the great belligerents, this country, its representatives have told American officials, is in the most difficult position of all the neutrals.

The Netherlands representatives have presented facts regarding Dutch imports designed to show that the large increase in food shipments received from America is explained by a reduction in imports from other countries. In 1912 their figures purported to show Dutch imports totalled 123,500,000 pounds, while in 1915 they amounted to only 51,500,000 pounds.

Holland claims the illegal right to export freely the great quantity of perishables she produces. Germany, it is contended, is the natural market for these products, which England does not want, and in exchange for which Germany supplies coal and iron.

American foodstuffs exports in May reached $104,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months, as shown today in Department of Commerce statistics. Shipments were greater by $5,000,000 than in April and $20,000,000 than in March. In the eleven months ending with May the country shipped abroad $833,000,000 worth of food, as against $744,000,000 the year before. Grain exports fell off in May, but flour shipments were heavier, as were exports of meals, meat products and vegetable oils.

King And Prime Minister In Important Conference

The revolutionary spirit, so prevalent throughout the world today, has now cropped up in Spain and is causing King Alfonso considerable anxiety.

In the accompanying photograph the King (on the right) is shown in earnest converse with his prime minister, Eduardo Dato, who is said to have counselled his monarch to resign as King and run for the president of the proposed Spanish Republic. Alfonso, who is tremendously popular in all parts of his kingdom, is regarded as a likely choice for such an office in case Spain decides that it has had enough of monarchy.

GERMAN GOLD RESERVE SHOWS SHARP DECREASE

Long Campaign To Hold Stock Fails—London Says Old Returns False

Copenhagen, June 29.—For the first time during the war the weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in the gold reserve which this week is 76,500,000 marks below the preceding week. Increments have been steadily declining for a long time despite energetic appeals to surrender jewelry. The bank heretofore, however, has been able, though often by the scantiest of margins, to avoid the acknowledgment that the growth had paused.

This week's decrease is attributed semi-officially to heavy purchases abroad. The increase of the gold reserve has long since ceased to keep pace with the increase in note circulation. The bank was compelled several months ago to abandon the old legal basis of gold and silver covering for paper circulation and supplement metallic covering by reckoning commercial paper to make up the prescribed one-third cover.

With the gold supply failing despite utmost efforts, financial authorities had devoted their chief energies of late to a campaign to check an increase in note circulation by promoting the use of checks and bank transfers instead of cash. The stamp tax on checks has been abolished and a campaign of patriotic education concerning the advantages of checking accounts has been started.

Officials in some Federal States are now required to receive their salaries by book transfer from the Treasury to their bank accounts. The proposal was made recently and indorsed by such a serious financial paper as the Frankfurter Zeitung that all persons with more than a certain minimum income be compelled to open and use checking accounts.

London, June 29.—According to an Amsterdam despatch to The Times, German specie from the Imperial Bank of gold has been consigned to several Dutch banks. The correspondent says that it is obviously a small part payment of the German debt to Holland, chiefly for foodstuffs, and is the only practicable method of preventing further serious damage to the reputation of the German mark.

German currency, it is said, cannot be further buttressed by such devices as raising of the prices of coal and steel. The writer quotes a statement in the Handelsblad that important discussions took place recently between German and Dutch financiers with a view to re-establishing German exchange, which now is somewhat improved. The Handelsblad expects gold consignments of greater amount soon.

The morning newspapers comment on the significance of the decrease in the returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany, saying that they have been falsified throughout. They state that although returns are never admitted, the fact is that gold has been sent out of the country from time to time. The Times says that the real difficulty for Germany is whether the gold she sends abroad will ever come back.

$118,723,560 GAIN MADE BY U. S. IN MAY REVENUES

Increase Due To New Income Tax—$571,324,093 Eleven Months' Total

Washington, June 29.—Complete figures for internal revenue receipts for May show an increase of $118,723,560 over the corresponding month in 1916, a large part of the difference being due to new income taxes.

Corporation and individual income taxes for the month gained more than $101,000,000, of which corporation taxes totalled $60,000,000. Receipts from spirits jumped from $11,993,737 to $15,864,184. Tobacco netted the Treasury $9,812,584, an increase of nearly $2,000,000. Revenues from theaters, museums and concert halls decreased nearly one-third. Munition manufacturers contributed $1,639,601.

For the eleven months ended May 31, total receipts of $571,324,093 were $190,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Revenues from spirits increased nearly $30,000,000; tobacco more than $14,000,000; income taxes nearly $145,000,000.

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Red Cross Raffle Winners

The following numbers draw the prizes indicated in the Red Cross Raffle at the Race Club Friday night:

Prize.	Donor.	No.
"Icy Hot" Thermos Jug	Grenard, Betines and Co.	95
E. P. Ash Tray	Hall & Holtz Ltd.	143
E. P. Salad Servers	Hall and Holtz Ltd.	780
Risely Tennis Racquet	Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	795
Waterman Fountain Pen	Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	550
Illustrated War News	Kelly and and Walsh, Ltd.	205
Case B.B.B. (2) Pipes	Whiteaway, Laidlaw	773
Leather Cigar Case	Whiteaway, Laidlaw	260
Leather Wallet	Whiteaway, Laidlaw	1015
Brownie No. 2 Camera	A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	34
Cut Glass Scent Spray	A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	602
Bottle Lavender Water	A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	232
Manicure Set	A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	66
Lady's Vanity Bag	Boyes, Basset and Co.	431
Blue Porcelain Humidor	Weeks and Co., Ltd.	666
E. P. Cigarette Case	Weeks and Co., Ltd.	141
Spirit Flask	Weeks and Co., Ltd.	1123
Shaving Set in Case	Weeks and Co., Ltd.	273
Ingersoll Wrist Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	763
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams, and Wigmore	709
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	604
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	1131
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	862
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	712
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	213
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	984
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	241
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	499
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	761
Ingersoll Watch	Gaston, Williams and Wigmore	1004
Saddle Flask and Case	Lane, Crawford and Co.	1122
Embroidered Silk Picture	Mrs. Y. F. Hung	830
Cut Glass Bowl	Lavers and Clark	977
Cut Glass Bowl	Lavers and Clark	929
Westinghouse Desk Fan	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	411
Coeur de Jeannette Scent	J. Llewellyn and Co.	20
Eau de Toilet "Bridalis"	J. Llewellyn and Co.	245
1 bot. Rose Paul Neyron	J. Llewellyn and Co.	846
Cut Glass Scent Spray	J. Llewellyn and Co.	469
100 Fribourg and Tryer's Cigarettes	A. R. Burkill and Sons	60
100 Fribourg and Tryer's Cigarettes	A. R. Burkill and Sons	385
100 Fribourg and Tryer's Cigarettes	A. R. Burkill and Sons	290
100 Fribourg and Tryer's Cigarettes	A. R. Burkill and Sons	1029
100 Fribourg and Tryer's Cigarettes	A. R. Burkill and Sons	30
Spalding Tennis Racquet	Brewer and Co.	333
Cut Glass Vase	Sennett Freres	671
Case (3) Masta Pipes	Shanghai Stores Ltd.	544
Gold and Jewel Chain	Mr. Wadih D. Kadri	749
Zair's Race Whip	S'hai Horse Bazaar	874
Zair's Race Whip	S'hai Horse Bazaar	37
8-day Motor Clock	S'hai Horse Bazaar	436
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	231
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	536
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	373
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	391
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	137
Columbia Elect. Torch	Andersen, Meyer and Co.	283
1 Case Sakura Beer	Matsuo and Co.	503
1 pair Vases, purple	Walee and Co.	580
1 pair Vases, tinted	Walee and Co.	583
1 pair Vases, Green	Walee and Co.	47
1 pair Vases, White	Walee and Co.	5
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	185
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	208
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	300
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	701
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	434
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	233
100 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	756
150 Alma Cigarettes	Tabaqueria Filipina	527
12 Tins Fruit	Fook How Kung and Co.	971
12 Tins Fruit	Fook How Kung and Co.	299
1 doz. Hershey's Milk Chocolates	Fook How Kung and Co.	142
1 doz. Hershey's Milk Chocolates	Fook How Kung and Co.	812
1 doz. Hershey's Milk Chocolates	Fook How Kung and Co.	831
Black Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	543
Black Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	599
Black Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	614
Red Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	140
Red Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	363
Green Lacquer Trays	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	73
Lacquer Box and Tray	Arts and Crafts Ltd.	1082
1 Case, Pommery	Caldbeck, Macgregor	998
Photograph Shanghai Band	Burr Photo Co.	104

◆

At The Theaters

The public needs distraction from the woes of warm weather and the theatrical managers are evidently doing their best to supply the prescription.

At the Apollo tonight "Dare Devil" Martell is to be seen in comedy stunts and a thrilling balancing and juggling act. Three first class films fill out the program, one being the dramatisation of George Barr McCutcheon's popular novel, "Nedra." Beginning tomorrow and continuing through August 2 will be introduced the great new film serial "Liberty," featuring Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo. This serial runs through 20 episodes, the first two of which are to be shown this week. "The Shielding Shadow" concludes and there will be also the news gazettes and a laughable comedy feature.

Commencing tomorrow at the Olympic Theater the official Italian war pictures will be shown publicly for the first time in Shanghai. The celebrated light opera "The Chocolate Soldier" has also been secured and will constitute the other half of a sure-fire bill. "Gloria's Romance" is being shown today. The house management is busily preparing for the advent on August 6 of the much talked of Cameos. This troupe is to dispense comedy, music and farcical burlesque, with a change of program nightly.

Another troupe of entertainers is being announced for the Victoria Theater. This is the Martinez company of ten artists who are to appear for four nights only, beginning tomorrow night. The usual cinema prices will be charged. Charlie Chaplin's two-reel hit "Dough and Dynamite" is on the cards for this theater tonight, together with a two-part drama, "Cursed Gold," and some new comedies.

The great serial picture "The Fanatic" is tonight's headliner at the Isis Theater. The fifth and sixth episodes, four reels, entitled "The Haunted House" and "The Chamber of Torture," are to be shown. Two funny comedy films are also on the program.

At Towa Cinema Theater today the successful serial "Who's Guilty?" holds the center of the bill. The ninth and tenth series are being screened. Also two comedy features. Beginning tomorrow the seventh and eighth episodes of "The Shielding Shadow" are to be shown.

◆

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 7d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 8d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

Previous Quotation, London, July 25:—

Spot: 2s. 6½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 7½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weak.

◆

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 18 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount 5 per cent.

◆

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	19.00d.
July-August	17.65d.
October-November	16.60d.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 20th instant.

White Silk.—Early this week a good demand for America set in, purchases exceeding 1,000 bales in one day with Tls. 15 advance paid on opening rates. This caused enquiry for Europe and Lyons Filatures show Tls. 10 advance. The market closes strong.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling Tls. 530. Blue Elephant Tls. 605.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Grass-hopper A. B. Tls. 695 av./705 av. Red Dragon, 2, Tls. 700. Black Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 690/695 av. Blue Fish 1 and 2, Tls. 700 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1 and 2, Tls. 740/55 av. Gold Dollar and Fountain Ex. 1 and 2, Tls. 730/45 av. Blue Serpent and Broncho Ex. 1 and 2, Tls. 730/40 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1 and 2, Tls. 742½ av. Cloud and Unicorn, Double Horse Ex. 1 and 2, Tls. 740 av.

Steam Filatures. A good business has been done both for Europe and America at some Tls. 20 advance.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Continue strong, Tls. 540 av. being paid for Best grades with distant delivery.

◆

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39¾d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July 25.

Bar Silver Spot: 39¾d. Increased offerings easy tendency.

◆

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The chief feature of the week's business has been the demand for Cottons. A considerable turnover took place, the market closing very firm at rates which in many cases show a big advance on last week's quotations. Rubbers are quiet but firm. Business in other classes of stock remains dull.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 7
Kaga Maru	May 16
Mishima Maru	July 9
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 1
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 21
Tsushima Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Korea Maru	July 10
Nippon Maru	June 16
Persia Maru	July 6
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	July 19
Justin	July 13
Mexico Maru	June 27

◆

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kinghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday, July 31.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Suwa Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at lower buoy today, at about 8 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Custom jetty about 9 a.m., the same day. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Tuesday, July 31.

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In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

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AND ANNEXE
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The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light. Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON,
Manager.

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I do not claim to be the only good dentist in the world, but dentistry as practiced in Dr. Cameron's offices is a preventive science as well as curative; a serious profession, involving education, carefulness and skill, combined with the highest business efficiency and system.

My methods of operation are exclusive and I employ special dental appliances of my own invention, yet I have no secret discovery that can be learned in a few days, but by the labor of years and consultation with the most able and best known practitioner of NEW YORK CITY and EUROPE I have assembled the best and surest method for the practice of dentistry that DOESN'T HURT the PATIENT.

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IT IS HYGIENIC
IT IS SAFE
IT IS UP-TO-DATE

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	16.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.18	1.38
WUSIH dep.	10.21	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.19
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.48	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.22	..	5.00
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	[illegible]
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	.	..	..	..	.
PUKOW dep.	S.15.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R		Night Express R.S
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	S. 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	16.55	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.35	20.30	3.00
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.59	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.26	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.30	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	[illegible]
KIANGWAN dep	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.40	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.00

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	...	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.23*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	16.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	...	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.04
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An dep.	...	...	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.08	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.36
Kashing dep.	...	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	...	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14.47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.08	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.58*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14.26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE.

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37
Zah Kou	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Zah Kou	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 28, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 93½=Tls.	1.07
@ 72.5=Mex.	$1.47
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.1875
Bar Silver	39⅜
Copper Cash	1812
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10½=Tls.	5.18
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	$7.15
Peking Bar	263
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅝
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/10½
London	Demand	3/10 9/16
India	(nominal) T.T.	286
Paris	T.T.	533
Paris	Demand	533½
New York	T.T.	92¼
New York	Demand	92⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	67⅝
Japan	T.T.	55⅝
Batavia	T.T.	221

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	548½
New York	4 m-s.	95⅝

Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9⅝		£1
„ 1 @ 519 =	Francs	5.78
„ 1 No quotation	Marks†	4.72
„ 1 @ 89⅝	Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 57⅛	Yen.	1.95
„ 1 @ 15	Rupees	3.15
„ 1 @ 410	Roubles	4.57
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 28, 1917.

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.00
Bukits Tls. 4.00

Unofficial

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50
Tebongs Tls. 20.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 28, 1917.

Unofficial

S'hai Cotton @ Tls. 140.00 Sept.
S'hai Docks Tls. 88.00 cash
Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1900 Tls. 91.50 cash
Shanghai Land 5% debs. 1901 Tls. 85.00 cash
Waterworks 6% debs. Tls. 85.00 cash

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market reports:—

With the exception of a healthy demand from Newchwang arising out of the growing scarcity of Japanese cloths in the Northern markets there has been very little business done during the week, and even to that port comparatively few sales have been made in proportion to its requirements. In most of our other outlets the rate of consumption has been checked by the high values here, and in some cases goods sent up country some time ago at a low cost have been re-shipped here and re-sold at handsome profits.

The British Chamber of Commerce has now issued its half-yearly list of stocks of piece goods and yarn with the proviso that the failure of some firms to send in their returns necessarily makes the figures somewhat unreliable. Our estimates differ materially in some items from the figures given by the Chamber, notably in cases where Japanese cloths are involved, and it is difficult to explain these discrepancies when the movement of goods has been on such a small scale except to attribute them to inaccurate returns having been made at the end of last year. Apart from the question of accuracy, however, the figures reveal something approaching famine in some cloth and less than a bare sufficiency in all. Grey and White Shirtings are roughly one-third and Jeans one-seventh of what they were six months ago, while American Sheetings have disappeared from the list altogether. Dyed goods have in general been reduced to a lesser extent and in a few instances have slightly increased.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—No private business appears to have been transacted but bidding for the auction chops was brisk.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—We hear of an isolated sale of 7-lbs. Blue Crown at Tls. 3.00.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Demand continues on a small scale and is practically restricted to best qualities, of which the following sales are made public:—Pighead at Tls. 7.25, Three Rabbits at Tls. 7.20, and "Sing Lung Way" at Tls. 7.00 Auction prices strong.

12-lbs. 36-inches.—A small business continues to be done at last week's prices and the following sales come under notice:—President at Tls. 8.60, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.50, and Soldier S.S.S. at Tls 8.00. The auction goods advanced substantially.

Jeans.—Although no particulars are disclosed of business in private chops, there was sharp competition for the auction goods at the Yuen Fong Sale today and prices advanced about five mace per piece.

White Shirtings.—Market quite steady with the following sales to report:—Two Dollars at Tls. 10.50, Red Small Dog at Tls. 9.00, Nine "Fung" at Tls. 8.60, Flower No, 1 at Tls. 8.40, Blue Stag at Tls. 8.45, Nine Boys at Tls. 7.75 and Flower No. 3 at Tls. 7.70 Like all other goods these advanced several mace per piece at today's auction.

Drills and Sheetings.—Demand from Newchwang is strong but there are next to no stocks available.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market strong but business is confined almost entirely to the auction goods which advanced sharply in price in most cases.

Cotton.—Prices for the local staple are following the same course as those for local yarn, and have been forced by speculative purchases to an exceedingly high level at which mills generally are only buying to cover immediate necessities. The outlook for the new crop is encouraging. Today's quotations are Tungchow Tls. 40.00/42.00, Shanghai Tls. 40.00 and Taichong Tls. 42.00. Reuter quotes the Liverpool market as follows:—American at 18.85d., Egyptian at 31.50d. and Fine Bengal at 15.50d.

Local Yarn.—The market is still under the influence of speculative business, and it is very difficult to ascertain what business has actually been done and the exact prices paid. We hear however of the under-noted sales, but it is reported that the mills are now asking anything from fifteen to twenty-taels per bale over the prices named:—

No. 16s. 300 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 190,00, 200 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 200.00, 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 190.00, 200 Bales Wedding (heavy) at Tls. 195.00, 400 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 185.00, 190.00, 1,600 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 190.00 and 300 Bales Pagoda (heavy) at Tls. 205.00.

No. 20s. 300 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 215.00.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have again advanced sharply for these spinnings but sales are in small volume as follows:—

No. 10s.—50 Bales Apollo at Tls. 129.00, 200 Bales Connaught at Tls. 124.00, 150 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 130.00, 100 Bales James Graves at Tls. 128.00, and 50 Bales Textile at Tls. 127.00/128.00.

No. 12s:—150 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 135.00/139.00, 100 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 127.00, 100 Bales Fazulbhoy at Tls. 136.00/142.00, and 175 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 130.00/-137.00.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.

202 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

INVESTMENTS

During these unusual and strenuous times every dollar of every man's money should be at work—and, not only at work, but every dollar should be earning the maximum interest consistent with safety.

If your money is not earning seven per cent, it is not invested as profitably as it should be.

These are times demanding the greatest economy and requiring that the greatest care be taken to secure safe and profitable investment for all money not required for immediate use.

If your money is not profitably invested, if it is not giving you 7%, write us for investment information.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60.
Resources ...... Tls. 470,000

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200.000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F. M. S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Pondichery
Haiphong
Hankoou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
[illegible] Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay
Changchun
Chefoo
Dairen
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Newchwang
Nicolayevsk
O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10.000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400.000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
[illegible] General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10.000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Los Angeles
Lyons
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Port Arthur
S. Francisco
Singapore
Sydney
Sinanfu
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and [illegible] business transacted.

[illegible] Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,010,000.00
	U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Manila
Medellin
Panama
Peking
San Francisco
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de, Macoris
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia
Buenos Aires
Genoa
Havana
Montevideo
Petrograd
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba
Santos
San Paulo
Valparaiso

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Banjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Dejember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerokarta
Tandjong Balei
Tebin-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore,
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9757

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 15,000,000
Reserves	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking
Shanghai
Nanking
Hsuchow
Yangchow
Ningpo
Tientsin
Hankow
Hongkong
Canton
Pengpu
Chinkiang
Hangchow
Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Business and Official Notices

DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Imperiales	in boxes of	25	$5.60
Invencibles	,, ,, ,,	25	3.50
Fornarinos	,, ,, ,,	50	5.50

Only difference from the Genuine Havanas is in price

Genuine Havanas also kept in stock.

THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for $2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

STYLISH FITTINGS ADD STYLE TO THE GOODS

BUSINESS AIDS BY

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Manfacturers and Decorative Contractors

THE PIONEERS OF PRACTICAL SHOP FITTING

Shop fronts [METAL & WOOD], airtight showcases, window enclosures, bronzed, brass or nickel and silver plated fittings of every description, beveled glass shelves in all shapes, bank and office fittings and funiture, museum cases, and stands, etc.

Sketches and Estimates Submitted Free

New Specimen and Sales Rooms: P372 Nanking Road, Tel. 5346
Head Office and Sales Rooms: 109 Hankow Road, Tel. 1710
Works: Tatung Road, and Sinza Road.

Good Shop Fronts and Fittings are Mute and Magnetic Money Makers

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We offer at Old Prices
the following
Newly Arrived Goods

Bath and Face Towels
Bath-Sheets and Bath-Mat
Curtain Material

Dainty Lingerie
"W.B." Nuform Corsets
Stocking and Socks.

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road.

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to

more extensive premises

at

127 Peking Road

Orders undertaken at moderate prices

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

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CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
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Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun ([illegible]) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apple to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2871
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

'Frisco Now Distributing Port For Europe And Orient

With Suez All But Closed Alternate Trade Route, Across America, Has Increased In Importance

(From The San Francisco Examiner)

Activity of German submarines in the Mediterranean has all but closed one of the great trade routes of the world—that through the Suez Canal. It has raised to paramount importance the alternative trade route from the Orient and East Indies to the United States—the route that leads through San Francisco and across the continent. That after the war the Suez Canal route will resume its dominating position appears to be out of the question. Trade once started to flow in any given direction is difficult to divert into neglected channels.

This war is thus bringing to San Francisco some conception of the future role it will assume as a great distributing point. There is room on the western coast of the United States for one commanding port, which shall exercise for the Pacific commerce of the nation the same functions that are now performed by Hongkong and Singapore for the British trade of the Orient; the same functions that Curacoa exercises for the Dutch in the Caribbean and along the north coast of South America.

In creating such a port small issues and men must be swept aside. This is an enterprise that calls for vision, for imagination and for a balance wheel. These three requisites of any successful business man of the highest order are equally necessary in the development of such a port.

San Francisco has been selected by the United States Government as the base from which all of the tremendous shipments are to be made to Vladivostok and thence into Russia. This is a marvelous aid toward reaching the ultimate goal. San Francisco is fortunate in having available the funds with which to build the docks and provide the other port facilities. The rest depends on its men.

Fortunately, there are business men in San Francisco who have grown to grasp the future. This city is no longer open to the criticism of being a mere toll-taker. San Francisco has men who know what a real distributing port is. They have their eyes set westward, and southwestward, and southward. That for the moment the Japanese and the Dutch largely control the ships, is but an incident. Japanese supremacy already has been challenged by one of our great exporting firms. With the aid of the Government in supplying ships, with a fair readjustment of the seamen's law, which is by no means condemned as a whole by shipping men, and with concentrated effort on the part of San Francisco, a few years will witness changes from the deplorable conditions created when the old Pacific Mail management ingloriously scuttled out of the Chinese and Japanese trade.

Toward the southwest the outlook is bright. For years a single steamship line, the Oceanic, has carried the American flag to Australia. With more steamers available—and there appears an excellent chance to get them—the British can here be met in their own field.

To the southward trade is developing every year.

These are only the preliminaries to making San Francisco a real distributing port and not a way station on the transpacific route between the Atlantic seaboard and the countries facing eastward on the Pacific Ocean. Merely announcing that we propose to do it will not bring realisation. Ships are as necessary as docks and other traffic facilities.

Many men in San Francisco have made fortunes in the last three years speculating in ships; now let them have the courage of their convictions and stick to ships. Let them remember that not for years after the European war is over can the losses in the world's tonnage be repaired; let them demonstrate the faith that is in them. San Francisco cannot become a really distributing city and rely entirely on ships owned somewhere else. It must own some of them itself. There is ample money in San Francisco for enterprises on land; utility plants, land deals, oil developments, packing concerns and the like can all find money here. Why not ships?

Men of vision saw the possibilities of this harbor long before the gold rush of 1849. Portola, who discovered the Bay of San Francisco, was too eager to find Monterey Bay to attach the full significance to his discovery, but Father Juan Crespi, who was with the Portola expedition—a priest supposedly knowing little of mundane affairs—glimpsed the future.

Here is what Crespi wrote, in 1770, after returning south with the expedition:

"This estero is not really such but (is) a great arm of the sea, which extends inland for at least eight leagues; in its narrow part it is three leagues wide, and in its widest stretch it will not fall short of four; in one word, it is an exceedingly large and most famous port, which not only could contain all the navies of His Catholic Majesty, but those of all Europe as well. And the idea we formed of this most famous and exceedingly great port of San Francisco, is that there are two ports, both most famous and exceedingly large, one exterior where begin the six or seven farallones, as says Cabrera, and the other one better and protected against all winds penetrating into this said estero or arm of the sea."

Another really able man, who visited the California coast in the days before the Americans came, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., was in San Francisco harbor in the closing days of the year 1835. Dana, in "Two Years Before the Mast," immortalised his judgment by writing under date of December 27, 1835:

"If California ever becomes a prosperous country, this bay will be the center of its prosperity. The abundance of wood and water, the extreme fertility of its shores, the excellence of its climate, which is as near to being perfect as any in the world, and its facilities for navigation, affording the best of anchorage grounds in the whole western coast of America—all fit it for a place of great importance."

For those who think in terms of dollars there is the evidence of the exports and imports of San Francisco for the years 1915 and 1916—data that if published before the war in Germany about any German port or the expansion of German trade, would have set the German commercial experts aglow with anticipation. Look at the records of the exports from San Francisco for the past two years, and study the figures:

	1916. $	1915. $
Exports to Japan, Korea, etc.	40,261,444	15,957,369
China and Hongkong	11,168,206	5,624,651
British India	1,233,904	526,328
Straits Settlements, etc.	922,174	138,962
Dutch East Indies	2,294,029	315,559
Russia in Asia	10,136,104	252,216
Philippines	6,481,836	6,019,801
Australia, N. Zealand, etc.	17,366,936	13,633,080
French Oceania	872,522	610,897
Total	90,737,155	43,078,863

From the Orient, from the East Indies, from Australia, from the islands of the sea, the United States is drawing more heavily than ever in its history for raw materials. Materials are coming in quantities unheard of prior to 1914. This demand for materials which cannot be produced in the United States will continue. Here is the record for the past two years:

	1916. $	1915. $
Imports from China and Hongkong	11,823,318	12,918,680
Japan	31,876,239	29,811,392
British India	5,134,782	2,709,718
Straits Settlements, etc.	5,020,539	3,500,549
Dutch East Indies	5,787,929	355,199
Russia in Asia	122,070	53,930
Philippines	9,464,722	3,267,754
Australia, N. Zealand, etc.	22,741,699	10,754,030
French Oceania	1,628,881	1,050,017
Total	93,600,179	64,422,323

Nor should utilitarianism govern solely in the development of the waterfront. With shipping directed toward this harbor, the inflow of passenger traffic is just as certain as the importation of goods. San Francisco has natural scenic advantages possessed by no other harbor in the world, its only rival being Rio de Janeiro. The newcomer arriving from the sea should see a beautiful city as well as a busy city. Co-ordinated with business should be artistic endeavor to preserve, and improve, the scenic endowment which nature has bestowed.

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—The typhoon of the Pacific is a large and probably a violent one; it advances towards Formosa and the Meiaco-Sima group. Very low pressures in Tongkong. Barometric maximum between Shantung and Korea. The monsoon is abating along our coasts.

28.—Hot and damp night; cloudy weather. The pressure keeps above the normal level. The breeze is backing to the E. The southern typhoon begins to make itself felt.

Saturday, July 28, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm		756.64	758.11
,, ,, inches		29.79	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h		†1.66	†2.[illegible]9
Variation mm. for 12 h		†1.37	†1.57
Wind	Direction	ESE	ESE
	Kilom per hour	21	32
	Miles	13.0	19.9
Temperature	Cen	25.°2	28.°9
	Fahr	77.4	84.[illegible]
Humidity: 00		82	7[illegible]
Nebulosity 5-10		9	6
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 29th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

DARE DEVIL MARTELL

Australia's 20th Century Mid-Air Marvel, in his breathless and thrilling performance on a huge tower of tables and chairs. Also Comedy Juggling.

"NEDRA" or "THE WHITE GODS"

IN THREE PARTS

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, by George Barr McCutcheon. Adapted from his famous novel of the same name, and produced by Edward Jose. Featuring Fania Marinoff and George Probert.

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

"A BOARDING HOUSE HAM" Selig Comedy

"SHADOWS" A Splendid Comedy

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.

Showing 13th and 14th Episodes of

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

FOUR REELS

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday
July 30th, 31st and August 1st and 2nd

Under the Auspices of the
ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Present
THE FIRST EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI
of the

OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES

Taken by the Moving Picture Section
of the
ITALIAN ARMY
and
Specially Selected for this Occasion
The Famous Opera in Moving Picture

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, August 6th, 1917.

PERFORMANCE STARTS AT 9.15 P.M.

An Unsurpassed and Great Attraction.

Unequalled in its importance in Amusement Annals of the East.

M. S. COWAN
PRESENTS

The Incomparable **CAMEOS 9** Star Artistes **9**

From the World's Leading Theatres.—An Artistic Combination of Rare Excellence

Presenting a Performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

One constant succession of Exhilarating, Vivacious, Brisk, Humorous, Captivating Scenes and Incidents, justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Mirthful and Refined Organisation touring the World.

GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOR AND HISTRIONICS.

In addition to a full Programme of Musical numbers the following Burlesques will be Presented

Monday..... August 6th Tuesday .... ,, 7th	THE FARCICAL BURLESQUE **OUR BABY**
Wednesday.. August 8th Thursday ... ,, 9th	THE FARCICAL COMEDY **ON TRIAL**
Friday...... August 10th Saturday .... ,, 11th	THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES **THE TIGER COD**
Sunday .....August 12th	REQUEST NIGHT **Special Selected Programme**

Change of Programme Guaranteed Nightly
Prices of admission $3, $2 and $1
Booking at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Now open.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mr. Cary.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Beames. From Kiukiang:—Mr. E. Storrs.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Capt. N. R. Bennett, Mrs. Cligord, Mrs. E. Z. Tchoo, Master Roy Tchoo, Messrs. S. Pidells, L. Sardaigne, Clifford, I. A. Levis, L. E. Todd, S. S. Mckee, M. N. Plootine, J. Gardner, and Warnorm Tchoo.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Manila:—Mr. A. Morris, Miss Stella Lincoln, Messrs. H. H. Kempff, J. N. Morse, C. P. Marphita, James Blyth, and Chester W. Fritz. For Hongkong:—Mrs. V. M. Beaumont, Mr. Tomas Cuewa, Mr. Harry H. Sling, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McDonald.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme

on Mondays & Fridays

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

And MATINEE Today at 3.15

Three New Episodes

OF

"GLORIA'S ROMANCE"

Commencing Monday, 30th

OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR FILMS

AND

The Celebrated Comedy

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

TONIGHT
AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Complete New Programme
SHOWING

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"DOUGH AND DYNAMITE"
Two Parts

CURSED' GOLD
Two Part Drama
and
NEW COMEDIES

Commencing Monday, July 30th

The Martinez Troupe

The Biggest Success of the Season

10 STAR ARTISTS **10**

For Four Nights Only

USUAL CINEMA PRICES

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Serial Picture

"THE FANATIC"

Showing

Episodes 5 and 6 in 4 parts entitled:

"THE HAUNTED HOUSE"
"THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE"

Also showing the screaming Comedies

"WIFE'S MA COMES BACK"
"THE BAGGAGE SMASHER"
etc.

Usual Prices

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]

Programme for July 29th

"THEIR INITIATION"

Comedy.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

A Series of Fourteen Gripping Photo Dramas by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, based upon Social Errors in Society. Each story is complete in itself.

TONIGHT

Showing 9th & 10th Series, entitled: **"The Weaker Strain"** and **"A Trial of Souls"** Four reels.

"FRANK'S NIGHTMARE"

Comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

MATINEE TODAY at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices

1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

Commencing Monday, July 30th,

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled: **"The Awakening"** and **"The Haunting Hand"**

Four Reels.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 8	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
— 13	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
— 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
— 21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
— 28	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
— 31	7.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 2	[illegible].00*	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 3	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
— 4	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 4	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 6		Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 8	5.00*	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	5.30*	Liverpool via ports	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 5	.	S'pore, & Bangkok via ports	Fionia	Dan.	E.-A. Co.
— 17	..	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	..	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	7.30*	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
— 29	P.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
29	D.L.	S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Esang	Br.	J.M.& Co
— 30	7.00*	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
— 30	[illegible]	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
— 30	[illegible].00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co.
— 31	[illegible].30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
— 31	9.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
Aug 2	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
— 5	D.L	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
— 7	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B.&S.
— 11	.	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 14	.	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	7.00*	Haichow and Yochow	Hunan	Br.	B.&S.
31	7.00*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
31	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.&S.
— 31	D.L	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
31	9.00*	Newchwang	Sungkiang	Br.	B.&S.
31	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Aug 1	..	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
1	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.& Co.
— 3	[illegible]	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
— 3	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
— 4	.	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
— 4	10.00*	W.h.w., C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
— 7	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
— 30	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.& Co
— 30	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
— 31	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
— 31	M.N.		Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
— 31	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
— 31	M.N.		Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug 1	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
— 3	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
— 4	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 28	Ningpo	Kiangtee	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co	KLYW
28	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
— 28	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
— 28	Swatow	Hunan	1862	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
— 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	P.T. Co.	
— 28	Japan	Uraga maru	1288	Jap.		[illegible]
— 28	Japan	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
— 28	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHW
— 28	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
— 28	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
— 28	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
— 28		Nagasaki maru	1378	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 28	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.
28	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	1815	Br.	B.&S.
— 28	Foochow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
— 28	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
— 28	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	232'	Chi.	N.S.Co.
— 28	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
— 28	Manila	Venezuela	5026	Am.	P.M.S.S Co
— 28	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain J. Carleson, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leve on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 30, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on July 30, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 p.m., on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on August 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77,

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenion, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.N.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on Aug. 4, at ——— The steam-launch conveying pasengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. N. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 7, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Monday, July 30. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 8 at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points conecting with the chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please aply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Steamer	Date
S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Date
S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	arr.	leave.
"PANAMA MARU" *	(12,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 7,	8
"MANILA MARU" **	(18,000 tons)	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Aug. 20,	21

* Will not call at Nagasaki.
** Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Aug. 13,	14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau and Tientsin.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	arr.	leave.
"DAICHI MARU"	(1,201 tons)	Capt. H. Ueda,	Aug. 21,	23

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	July 31,	Aug. 4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ..	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	July 28,	30

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,
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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Year
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	July 30	1917
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 „	Aug. 13	„
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 „	Sept. 10	„

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SEPT. 8, NOV. 19. JAN. 31

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(Subject to alteration.)

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*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	———	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	———	Aug. 17
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 31
HAKUAI MARU	6,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Caut. Y. Yui,	Aug. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 2
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Aug. 9

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
IYO MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 8.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} = Midnight, 13^{30} = 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	815	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2300	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1615	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1611	15[illegible]
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2316	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
639	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2309	20[illegible]7
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1412
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1943	14[illegible]2
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1638	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express [illegible] B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						
930	135[illegible]	21[illegible]	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000
1022	145[illegible]	21[illegible]8	a Tsiningchow d.	52[illegible]	1125	1858

Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line						
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
68[illegible]	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3^{00} = train runs on Thursday only. 2^{30} = train runs on Fridays only.

3^{00} = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to th Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Was Ting Hwai Case Breach Of Faith With U.S. Consul?

(Continued from Page 1)

analysis of the facts of the case becomes important.

At 10 o'clock Friday morning, July 20, Captain Hilton-Johnson took the warrant for Gen. Ting Hwai's arrest to American Consul-General Sammons for counter-signature in order that the Police might enter the Kalee Hotel, American property, where Gen. Ting was staying. Owing to the absence of the senior American Assessor, whose duty it is to counter-sign warrants, Mr. Sammons told Captain Hilton-Johnson to return, but before he agreed to the counter-signature he stipulated that the regular court procedure be followed. At 2:15 Captain Hilton-Johnson returned to the Consulate and received from Vice-Consul Krisel the warrant, duly countersigned by Assessor Perkins; and Mr. Krisel made a similar stipulation as to the procedure.

Then events followed rapidly. A few minutes later Gen. Ting was arrested in his room in the Kalee, a cabinet in his room was broken open and five jade seals—the Presidential insignia—taken away. Gen. Ting asked, according to the testimony of Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong, to be allowed to see Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang both of whom are distinguished Chinese who have served China in the highest capacities. Permission was refused.

He was then taken over to the station, then to the Mixed Court. At the court he was tried forthwith—without the aid of an attorney—and forthwith turned over to the Shanghai military authorities and placed in the Arsenal. That was at about six o'clock, less than four hours after the warrant was served. And on the charge sheets of the court that night there was no mention of the case, and no transcript of the proceedings of the case appeared on the charge sheets that are daily open to the press.

Now, the charges made against this form of procedure are these:

That it was not regular, for it is the practice of the Mixed Court not to try even coolies arrested in the afternoon until the next morning.

That it was not regular, for Gen. Ting had no opportunity to consult friends, to engage an attorney, to make any defense.

That it was not regular, for the whole case was suppressed with the intention of withholding it from the press and the public.

In answer to the first charge, that the case should not have been heard the same day, Captain Hilton-Johnson gives as his reason his extreme solicitude for General Ting's comfort.

"It was obviously undesirable to keep a man in Ting Hwai's position in police custody over night and I was most anxious, therefore, to bring him to Court on the same day as he was arrested," says Captain Hilton-Johnson."

So they found him guilty and sent him to the arsenal—in four hours; the theory being, evidently, that the more prominent the prisoner the quicker you convict him. Why not, for instance, have allowed him to send for his friends or an attorney and arrange for bail? A coolie who is caught running a ricsha without a lamp can be released on bail; a food hawker who is found in some alley selling noodles without a license can be released on bail; but when a prominent man, a member of the staff of the President of China, is arrested over a charge concerning the insignia of the government of a republic, *he* has to be tried at once, before even he has recovered his breath at being arrested, and at once turned over to his accusers—to spare him the discomfort of being locked up over night! He is to be locked up in the arsenal in the hands of his enemies instead of being released on bail in Shanghai!

And there is another important element involved in this, that of the American interest. In the Mixed Court, when any one nationality feels it has a special interest in a certain case, it makes a formal application that that case be tried before its own assessor. How does Captain Hilton-Johnson know that the American Consulate, since Gen. Ting was arrested on American property, did not want to have him tried before the American assessor? When Assessor Perkins countersigned the warrant, he did not know that the case would be over in four hours. The promise of regular procedure being given, it was natural to assume that a case of this kind would be set for a special hearing at a specified time and that there would be time to apply for a change of venue. Instead, when the American Consular officials awoke the next morning, they read in THE CHINA PRESS that Gen. Ting was already in the Arsenal. And that was the first they had heard of it! Now this is not to imply that the American Consulate necessarily intended to apply for a trial before its own assessor. The point is that as the case was conducted it could not have done so if it had wanted to.

A good deal of light on the validity of Captain Hilton-Johnson's explanation of the rushed trial is thrown by the circumstances embraced in the second charge against the conduct of the trial, that of secrecy. If it was only the ordinary sort of trial, why the efforts to suppress it?

Of course, it is denied that there was any secrecy. "In fact," says Captain Hilton-Johnson, "the proceedings were conducted in open court from which no measures of any kind were taken to exclude the public."

Now, in fact, it will not be denied that so far as the public is concerned it would not have known about the case for several days if THE CHINA PRESS had not learned of it and printed it. The report of the trial in this paper on Saturday was the first notification the American Consular authorities had of it; it was the first notification the friends of Gen. Ting Hwai had of it. At midnight Friday night two leading members of the Kuomintang came into THE CHINA PRESS office to ask where they might find a certain attorney whom they wished to retain to defend the general. They were told the trial was over six hours before.

It may be true that the doors of the court were not closed. But this, too, is a fact. At the time the hearing was being held there were two newspaper reporters in the Mixed Court, one of them a reporter for THE CHINA PRESS. They were not told about the case. That evening THE CHINA PRESS asked both the Mixed Court and the police for facts about the case. It was informed by the men in charge that so far as they knew there was no such case.

On Saturday, the day after the trial, Registrar M. O. Springfield, the officer in charge of the court, was asked whether the case had been entered on the charge sheet. He said that it had not. That is, there was nothing on the records of the Mixed Court to show that Gen. Ting Hwai had been tried and turned over to the Chinese authorities. He was asked whether any record of the proceedings had been placed on the sheets on which the day's proceedings are recorded. He said there had not. It was then that he was asked if this was not irregular and answered that in unusual cases unusual procedure might be necessary.

In other words, the hearing was public to anybody who just happened to be in that courtroom when the defendant was brought in, but so far as the ordinary avenues of publicity are concerned, it was as secret as if it had been held in the depths of the jungle.

The proceedings were given out, it is true, on Sunday, two days after the hearing was held, but it is the unshaken belief of most of those who know the facts that they never would have been if it had not been for the two articles in THE CHINA PRESS Saturday and Sunday. The Mixed Court authorities can cite few cases in which the proceedings have not been entered until two days after. It is known to everybody connected with the Mixed Court that the evidence in all the day's cases is always typed out on the sheets before night.

The excuse has been made, that the information was withheld from the press on the urgent wish of the Chinese authorities—the same authorities who brought the charge and to whom Gen. Ting was turned over. As to the principles involved in the suppression of the facts of a trial at the request of one party in the trial, and that party the prosecution—that is too obvious for comment.

In answer to the charge that Gen. Ting was not given opportunity to see his friends or to engage counsel or to make a defense, Mr. Grant-Jones made this explanation in his ruling on the petition for a rehearing:

"If he (Gen. Ting) decided to obtain counsel or desired a remand for the purpose of obtaining counsel, he had only to say so and that remand would certainly have been granted."

Now, in any British or American court of law, the assumption is that a man has the privilege of counsel unless he waives it. The exceptional case is the defendant who is not represented by counsel.

Why was the burden on Gen. Ting to ask for counsel? Was he asked if he wanted to be represented? Was he asked if he wanted time to call witnesses? Is there anything in the record to show that he was asked whether he had any witnesses?

Consider the circumstances of the situation. Here was a Chinese who knew no English, had no foreign contacts, probably had never been in a foreign court of law, in whose whole background there was no association of attorneys and witnesses and remands in courts of law: those institutions are not found in mandarin courts.

This man is arrested in his room, taken to a police station and in an hour to a courtroom, alone and friendless, surrounded only by foreign officials and the witnesses against him. He has already asked to see his friends, Wu Ting-fang and Tong Shao-yi, the acknowledged leaders of the Chinese community in Shanghai. He has been summarily refused. Is it likely that it would occur to *him* to ask for an attorney? Is it reasonable to say that the burden was on him to ask for one: Is there anything to show that he even knew he was entitled to ask for one?

These are the facts of the trial. Can it be construed as in keeping with the promise to the American Consul-General that the trial would be the "usual" practice of the Mixed Court, that is, the ordinary, daily practice of the court? If it is, then the court authorities ought to be able to show other cases in which the same procedure was followed? And that they know they cannot do.

And if they could, it would mean that the administration of justice in Shanghai is such that it is within the province of one police official and any one Mixed Court assessor, at the behest of any one faction in Chinese politics, to arrest any enemy of that faction in Shanghai, turn him over to that faction for any fate it sought to mete out and, if that faction sought to conceal its deeds, to withhold the facts from the public. It would mean that the courts of Shanghai were responsible not to those who maintain the government of Shanghai but to one police official and one assessor.

And in conclusion, this from the editorial in last night's Mercury:

"In Shanghai itself an untoward incident has occurred which may shake the confidence of Chinese in the security of the Settlements. General Ting Hwai arrived in Shanghai with the President's seals, which appear to have been entrusted to his care by the President himself during Chang Hsun's seizure of the capital. Tuan Chi-jui, who was a short time ago dismissed from his post of Premier by the President, desirous for divers reasons of obtaining possession of those seals, got the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, who had even more recently declared independence and was therefore at that time in rebellion against President Li Yuan-hung and his Government, to apply to the Settlement authorities for the arrest and handing over of General Ting Hwai. This request was granted, after a hearing at the Mixed Court at which no reporters were present and in which the ownership of the Seals was apparently not considered. An application for a rehearing was subsequently refused. It can only be said that the whole affair is unfortunate and that the best traditions of the Settlement have not been continued in the management of the affair."

WOLFF BUREAU CHARGED WITH CONCEALING FACTS

Accused Of Destroying Reichstag Peace Resolution And Lloyd George's Speech

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 27.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts violently attacks the Wolff Bureau on the ground that it gives totally different versions of statements made in the Reichstag for foreigners and Germans respectively.

The Vorwaerts accuses the Wolff Bureau of destroying the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag and also Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow and says that consequently Germany appears treacherous.

It urges the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, to take action in the matter.

New French Attache On His Way To Peking

Count Pierre de Polignac Of Illustrious Family Leaves For China

Reuter's Service

Paris, July 26.—Count Pierre de Polignac, who belongs to the historical and illustrious family of Poliganes and is a prominent member of Parisian society, has just left France to take up his new post as Attache to the French Legation in Peking.

TO FORM JEWISH UNIT

New Regiment To Be Organised In British Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The War Office announces that arrangements are being completed for the formation of a Jewish regiment, experienced British officers filling the higher appointments. Jews serving in British regiments who have a knowledge of the Yiddish and Russian languages will be transferred to the new unit. The regimental badge will be a representation of King David's shield.

U-Boat Toll

The appended table shows British ship losses since Germany opened its unrestricted U-Boat warfare in February.

Week:	Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons.	Smaller craft.
First	14	9	3
Second	13	4	3
Third	16	8	21
Fourth	19	7	10
Fifth	18	13	6
Sixth	17	2	6
Seventh	19	9	12
Eighth	40	15	9
Ninth	38	13	8
Tenth	24	22	16
Eleventh	18	5	3
Twelfth	18	9	3
Thirteenth	18	1	2
Fourteenth	15	3	5
Fifteenth	22	10	6
Sixteenth	27	5	—
Seventeenth	21	7	—
Eighteenth	15	5	11
Nineteenth	14	3	7
Twentieth	14	4	8
Twenty-first	21	3	1
Totals ...	421	157	140
Grand Total ...			718

Thirteen Youths Sail For America Monday

Chinese Students' Federation To Give Reception In Their Honor Today

Eleven Chinese boys and two girl students will be sail for the United States Monday on the s.s. Siberia under the guardianship of Mr. Kiang Kang-hu, former President of the Chinese Socialist Party, and now head of the Department of Chinese Literature at the Congressional Library, Washington, D C., who returned to this country last spring on a tour to collect ancient Chinese books and unpublished manuscripts.

The students will be sent to high schools in the Western states, where living expenses will be low. They will be well-separated from one another so that they can assimilate as much American spirit as possible This is the first delegation of young pupils sent under the auspices of Mr. Kiang and it is expected that a deputation will be sent to the States every year hereafter.

An office has been established at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on Bubbling Road with Mr. Chen Ting-moh, an American college graduate, in charge. Perspective students may communicate with him as to requirements for the trip across.

The following will constitute the batch which will sail for American soil Monday: Ling Tsen-yu, Hsu Chung-chien, Chen Kwang-yu, Wu Muh-chin, Wu Muh-tsin, Chao Chiacho, Wu Ching-ching, Chow Wen-sih, Chung Shih-lung, Chen Yung-hsuan, Wu Pao-jen, and the Misses Kuo Sho-yin and Chen Tsu-yi.

A reception will be given by the Bubbling Well Road Federation this afternoon at 5 o'clock in honor of the departing students.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading by 92 votes to 30, of the Bill establishing a Ministry of Reconstruction to co-ordinate the activities of various committees and departments dealing with problems of reconstruction and to frame schemes for the restoration of normal conditions after the war.

The functions of the Minister of Reconstruction will be mainly advisory.

Card to Studebaker Owners

The undersigned annouces that on August fifteenth the agency for the Studebaker Car will pass into the hands of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Limited.

We can assure our customers that in this house they will find, not only a dealer of established reputation, but one which will render them the high grade of service which obtains in Studebaker agencies throughout the United States.

This is in accordance with the policy of the Studebaker Corporation, which for sixty-five years has always demanded that its dealers should give to Studebaker owners a faithfull, intelligent and courteous service at all times.

We take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage and loyal support, and to assure them, also prospective buyers, that in the future their interests will be carefully conserved.

Studebaker Corporation of America

F. R. Pendleton

Special Representative for the Orient

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

In the Consular Court of United States.
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re estate of Helen Lee Richardson, Deceased

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate of Helen Lee Richardson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to Margaret H. Polk, at Shanghai, China, executrix of said estate, on or before Jan. 1st, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course, to said executrix.

MARGARET H. POLK, EXECUTRIX,
110 Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

14599

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road

Time 9-12 2-6

14603

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2453

POLITICAL MEETINGS

Of late there have been certain unbridled utterances by political malcontents and others affecting the Chinese Government; with attacks upon public personages and immoderate defamatory accusations in which terms of violent abuse have been employed of such nature as tend to perturb the public mind and to prove subversive of peace and good order.

In the Foreign Settlement the Council is the executive custodian of order. In pursuance, therefore, of the powers vested in the Council the following regulations with regard to meetings of a political nature are issued for observance by all persons within the Foreign Settlement. These regulations will be enforced forthwith:—

1. No meeting of a political nature shall be held in the Foreign Settlement without special permission from the Council.

2. Any person or persons wishing to convene such meeting shall apply for the necessary permission at least forty-eight hours in advance to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating the object of the meeting and giving in a general way all particulars with regard to those attending the meeting and the programme to be observed at the meeting.

By order,
E. S. Benbow Rowe,
Assistant Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, July 27, 1917.

14587

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, pure and delicious and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

An excellent Butter for the table or cooking.

TASMANIAN "I.X.L." JAMS & FRUITS

Finest quality — made from only the finest selected fruit and pure cane sugar.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE

As it has been found advisable that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company establish their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will hand over the agency for the above from the 1st of August, 1917, to Mr. B. C. Haile, who has been appointed agent.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

The undersigned begs to notify that he has been appointed agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the 1st of August.

The agency will be continued on its present premises:

1-B Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building)
B. C. HAILE,
Special Representative.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

14584

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, 1917, the International Import and Export Company, Incorporated, made a voluntary general assignment to the undersigned trustee for the benefit of creditors.

All persons having claims against said company are hereby requested to send the same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned. Until further notice the business of said company will be conducted by the undersigned as such trustee at 82 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

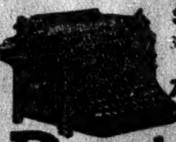
ALFRED C. DAVIS.

NOTICE

An Invoice and B/L for goods shipped to the undersigned c/o J. B. Fearn, from New York, on or about May 26th, 1917, by The La Valliere Co. of New Orleans, La., are declared lost, and the public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same.

F. D. LEE,
c/o Nanyang Dispensary.

14563



SHIGA & CO,
3262, SEWARD RD
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MEUX'S STOUT

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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

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JUST ARRIVED
"The Winning Post"
Summer Annual
1917
CHOW TZU KONG
A 241 Szechuen Road

14567

NOTICE

We beg to give notice that we have opened an office at No. 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, under the name of S. Larsen & Co.(隆盛洋行)

S. LARSEN & CO.,
Consulting and Contracting Engineers.
Copenhagen and Shanghai.

Shanghai, 25th July, 1917.

14568

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

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96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

New Wooden Steamers
FOR SALE
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Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
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ANTIMONY REGULUS.
(99% pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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13731

SUMMER SUITS
Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels
Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.
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PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
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METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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SOLE LEATHER
SIDES, BENDS, STRIPS.
Just Arrived per S.S. Venezuela
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5th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625.

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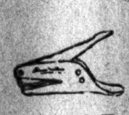

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A LIFETIME

Roovers Hand Embossers—From $6 to $15 Mex.

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INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd.,	Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd.,	Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd., of N. Z.,	Marine
New York Life Insurance Co.,	Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.,	Motor Accident

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

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The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF ⅝", 1¾" and 1" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.
DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

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Only the best!

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14319

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also Think of WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
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9466

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946
Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, in Haskell Road, two roomed flat (wide verandah) with bathroom (Enamelled tub) and kitchen. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

14606 J.29.

TO LET: Flat of two large rooms, beautifully furnished: modern bathroom, (hot and cold water), deep verandah, doors and windows netted in. Ceiling fan. Kitchen and servants' room, garage. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

14602 J.29.

NICE allied family, near Country Club, has furnished bedroom with bathroom. Telephone. For quiet persons only. Terms $65 monthly. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

14593 A.1.

TO LET, near Bund, a well-furnished attic-room, with excellent board and attendance, telephone and lift, $70. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

14598 J.29.

TO LET, central, near Bund, a large, airy, well-furnished double bedroom (would let to one), in select boarding house. Good board and service. Lift and 'phone. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.

14598 J.29.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14561

TO LET, a large furnished front bedroom with verandah and bathroom attached. With or without board. Apply to 57, Range Road.

14570 J.29.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, modern house in French-town, close to French Park; seven rooms, bathrooms fitted with flush closets, small garden. Rent Tls. 70. For further particulars apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

14542

73 BROADWAY, 4-roomed house to let. Tls. 26 per month. Apply 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

14565 J.31.

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14536 A.3.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14350

OFFICES TO LET

SMALL OFFICES, centrally located, to let. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

14586-J.-29.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (Ally), thoroughly competent, desires position as manager or chief assistant of cable department on or about the 30th August. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

14558

YOUNG CHINESE, graduate of a certain college, with several years of experience, seeks for employment as translator and typist. Apply to Box No. 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

14609 J.31.

YOUNG LADY, with some experience, seeks position as typist. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

14558

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwyaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

14577 A.2.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Male stenographer. Reply by typewritten letter, Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

14604 J.29.

WANTED, a competent steno-typist for outport. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

14601 A.4.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED LADY teacher gives lessons in Russian, French and music. New, easy methods. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

14583

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Tls. 7,000, 4 mow, Yu Yuen Road. North side, high. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

14607 A.4.

FOR SALE, one large American fire-proof office safe, 72" × 48" × 41", weight 3,540 lbs., with combination lock and double doors. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

14605

WANTED to buy, a good steamer cabin trunk, and one or two leather hand-bags. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

14595 A.1.

FOR SALE: Graflex camera, in excellent condition, Goetz Dagor F6.8 Lens, with 6 double-sided plate-holders in leather case. Bargain $80. May be seen on application. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

14579 J.29.

FOR SALE: Studebaker cabriolet, in splendid condition, recently repainted dark blue. New "Williard" starting and lighting battery installed. Five tyres, all in good condition, one brand-new. Trial by appointment, and offers to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

14581 J.29.

FOR SALE: Latest model, twin-cylinder, with side-car, light, and mechanical horn, also top and wind-shield for side-car. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

14592 J.29.

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

14351

FOR SALE: 6-cylinder Cadillac limousine, seats seven. Ideal all-season car, exceptionally luxurious appointments and appearance, condition equal to new, owner leaving China. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

14580 A.3.

FOR SALE: New seven-room house, with sleeping porch, large verandah, two baths, kitchen, concreted basement, modern plumbing, exceptionally airy plan for hot weather, fully screened, double windows for cold weather, unusually well-built and finished. Separate servants' kitchen and quarters, garage, conservatory, over two mow land, tennis, adjoining small park, corner lot on new boulevard, in best part French Concession. Ready for immediate occupation. For inspection, &c., apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

14580 A.3.

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, July 29, 1917

Newest Progress in Nature Healing

How Tuberculous Little Children Have Been Cured by Turning Them Out to Run Around Naked in the Snow at a New York Sanitarium

A Row of Smiling, Happy, Healthy Children Enjoying Themselves in the Winter Air. Below Is a Child That Was Consumptive Three Months Before.

EXPOSING the body to fresh, cold air has been proved to be the best method of fighting many diseases.

A sanitarium in New York State has obtained remarkable results in curing children of tuberculosis by making them run about naked in the open air both Summer and Winter. As a result of this treatment last Winter fifty of them are now in perfect health.

To persons accustomed to protect themselves against cold by thick clothing and heated rooms it will appear incredible that delicate children can endure such exposure in Winter.

"Nonsense!" these hot air sceptics will say. "The very idea of it nearly freezes me to death. This is more of that up-to-date scientific buncombe that is opposed to good old common sense."

Very well, here are the photographs that speak for themselves. You see the little children as happy as they can be, playing about in the snow with practically nothing on. There can be no doubt that they are perfectly happy and healthy. A few weeks before this they were sufferers from tuberculosis, threatened with an early death or at best a life of invalidism.

The open air treatment is, of course, beneficial to health in Summer also, but there are now many physicians who have found from experience that cold, fresh air is much more effective than warm Summer air in checking many diseases, especially tuberculosis.

The children in the sanitarium are accustomed gently to the idea of running about in the cold Winter air. When they are first received at the sanitarium they are thoroughly rested and nourished as a preliminary. They learn to eat their meals at tables in the open air. They sleep every night in beds placed outdoors.

Then on a fine sunshiny day, when they are feeling strong, and the other children are out playing in the snow, they are encouraged to take their first game in the open air without their clothes.

The exposure of the bare body usually brings the treatment to a successful conclusion and leaves the child sound and healthy. The cold air checks the growth of microbes and gives the lungs the fullest possible supply of oxygen, which is just what the body needs. The exposure of the skin stimulates the activity of the internal organs and aids in the elimination of poisons.

When the children go away they are warned to pass as large a part of every day as possible in fresh moving air, the colder the better.

In other words, they should not be afraid of draughts, but should seek them out. Strange to say, moving air is more important than pure air. Laborers who work in sewers and chemical factories where the air is much contaminated show less ill effects than luxurious persons who live in closed, heated houses where the air is chemically pure, but motionless.

Some of the remarkable effects of cold air in strengthening sick children are described by Dr. R. G. Freeman in the American Journal of Diseases of Children. He declares that he has found that Winter air is much more stimulating and produces much better results in children than the mild air of Spring and Autumn. The lives of many children may be lengthened by keeping them out of doors, both day and night.

The children thus treated do not suffer from the "colds" which almost invariably attack those who are kept warm and much within doors. They are not liable to catch tuberculosis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, measles and the other contagious and infectious diseases that are lying in wait to attack the constitution that is weakened by hot, still air.

This physician even recommends cold open air in the treatment of measles and scarlet fever.

All persons, and especially children, are advised to sleep in the open air. Those able to do so should construct outdoor sleeping porches enclosed on three sides and facing the South. A tent placed in the garden or in a field will serve the purpose fully as well. Those who are forced to live in the city and are unable to construct sleeping porches should at least sleep close to a wide open window in an unheated room in Winter as well as in Summer.

Experiments with New York school children have proved that those who sleep in the open air show on the average 30 per cent better results in their school work than those who sleep in rooms.

Bryn Mawr College, the famous college for women, near Philadelphia, has started an open air school for children. They will spend their whole school course, the maximum duration of which will be seven years, in the open air. It is expected that they will show better mental and physical results than other children educated in closed buildings.

All diseases not caused by specific infections are due to the retention of waste and poisonous matter in the system. Even in the case of infectious diseases, it is usually a poisoned condition of the system that makes us fall a victim to the germs. Exposure of the skin to the fresh air assists elimination of the poisons and waste products.

Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Bright's disease and torpid liver are always benefited by the treatment. Contact of the bare feet with the earth is especially useful in eliminating poisons.

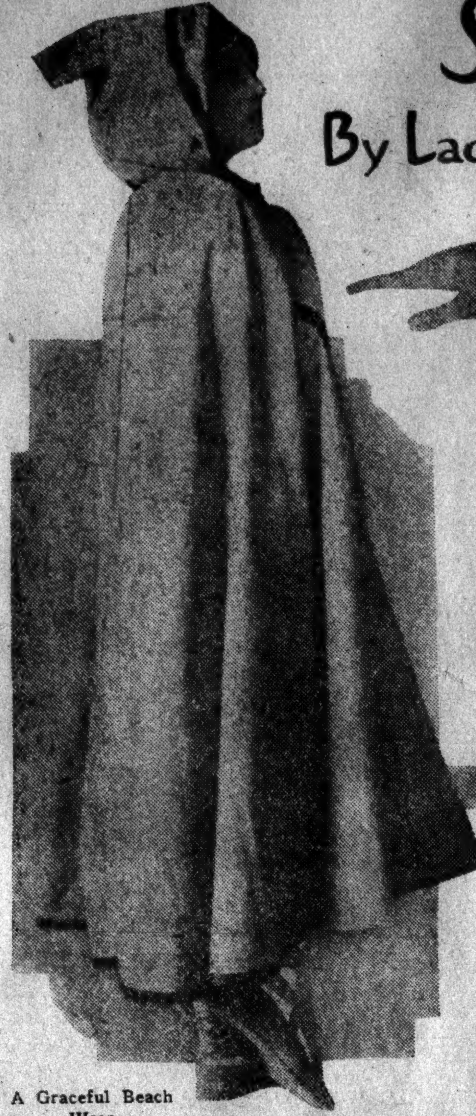
The Only Way Really to Enjoy Snowballing.

The Up-to-Date, Scientifically Hygienic Costume for Coasting.

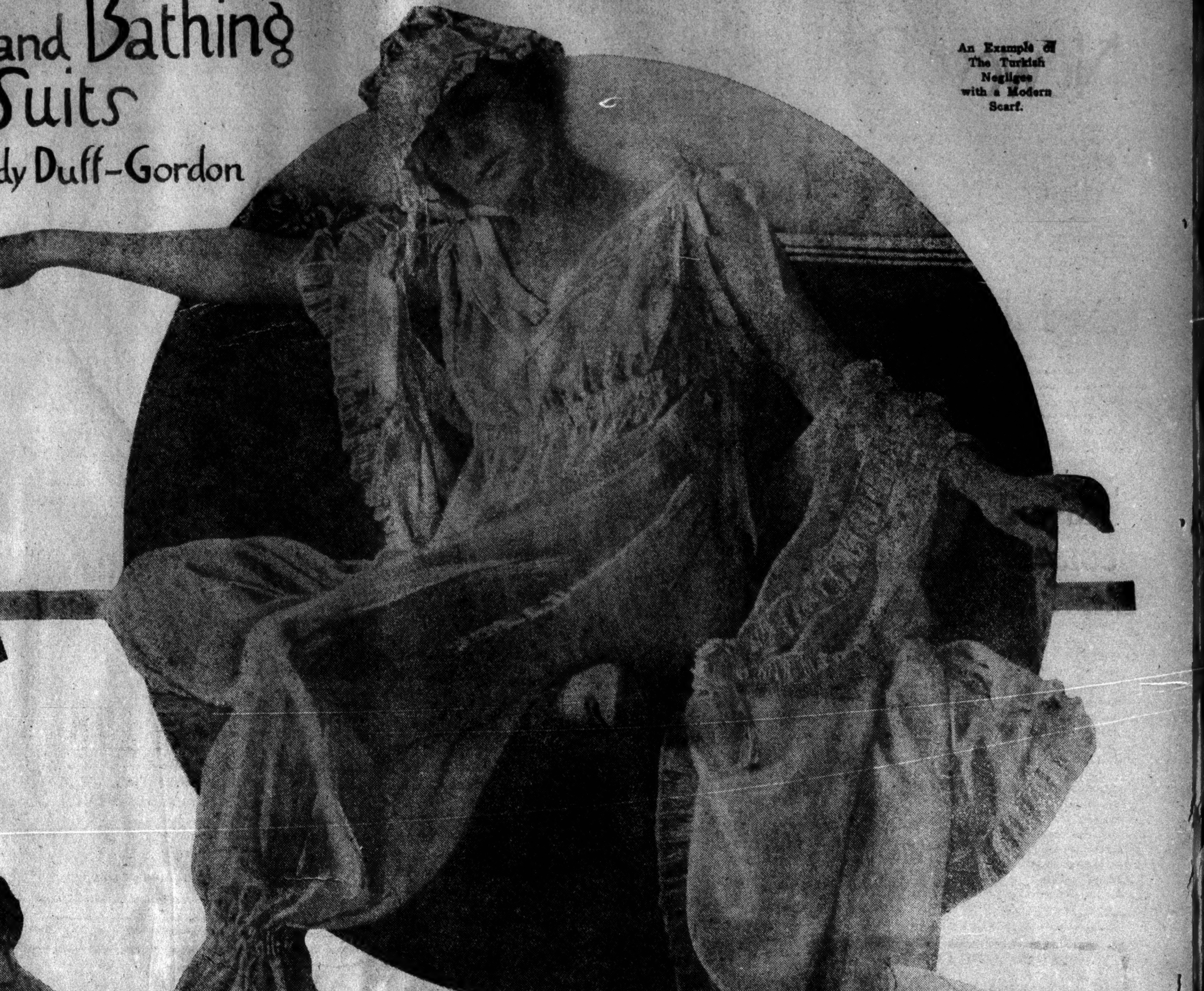
Every Night the Children Sleep in the Open Air, as Shown Here.

Negligees and Bathing Suits

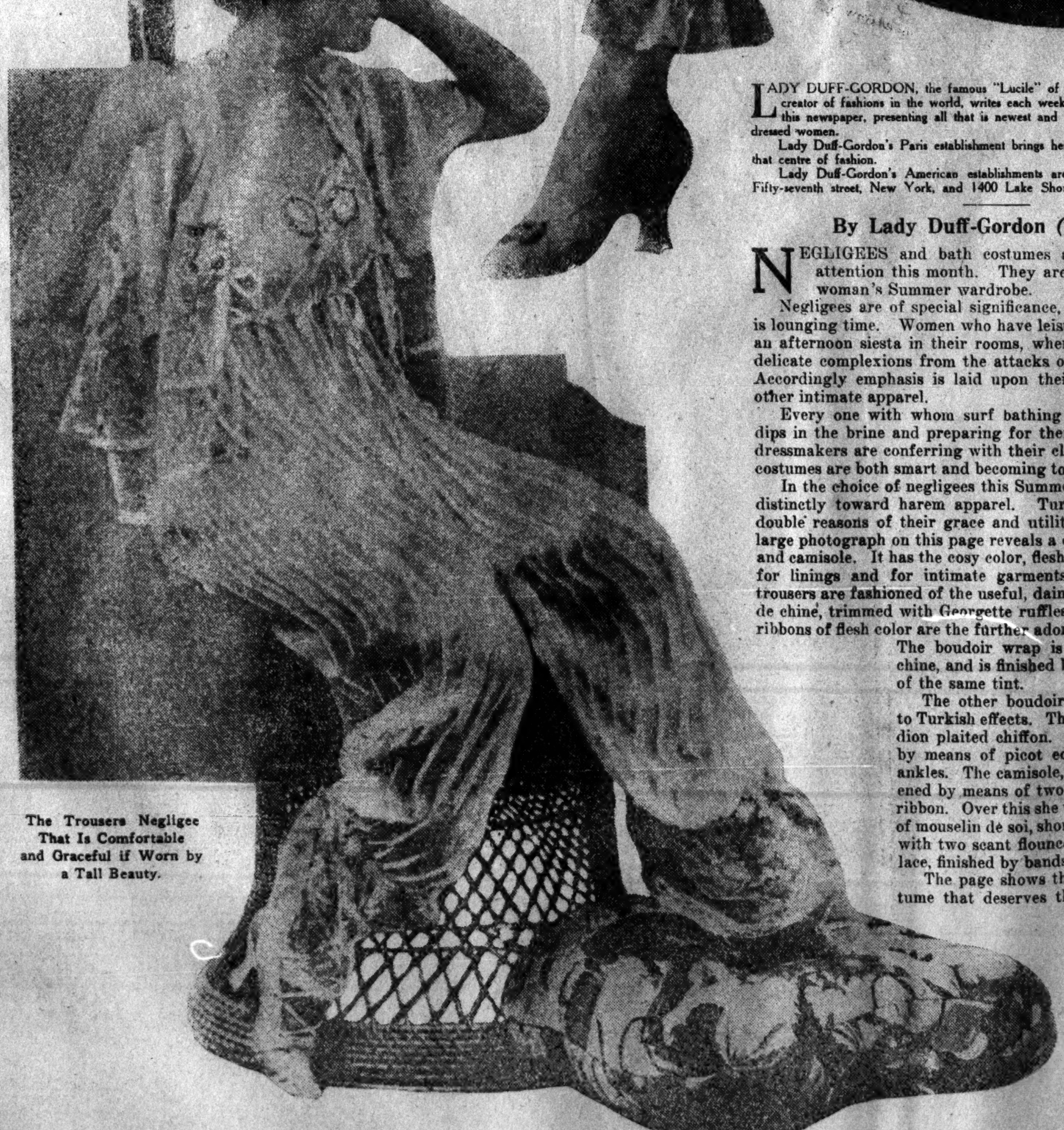
By Lady Duff-Gordon



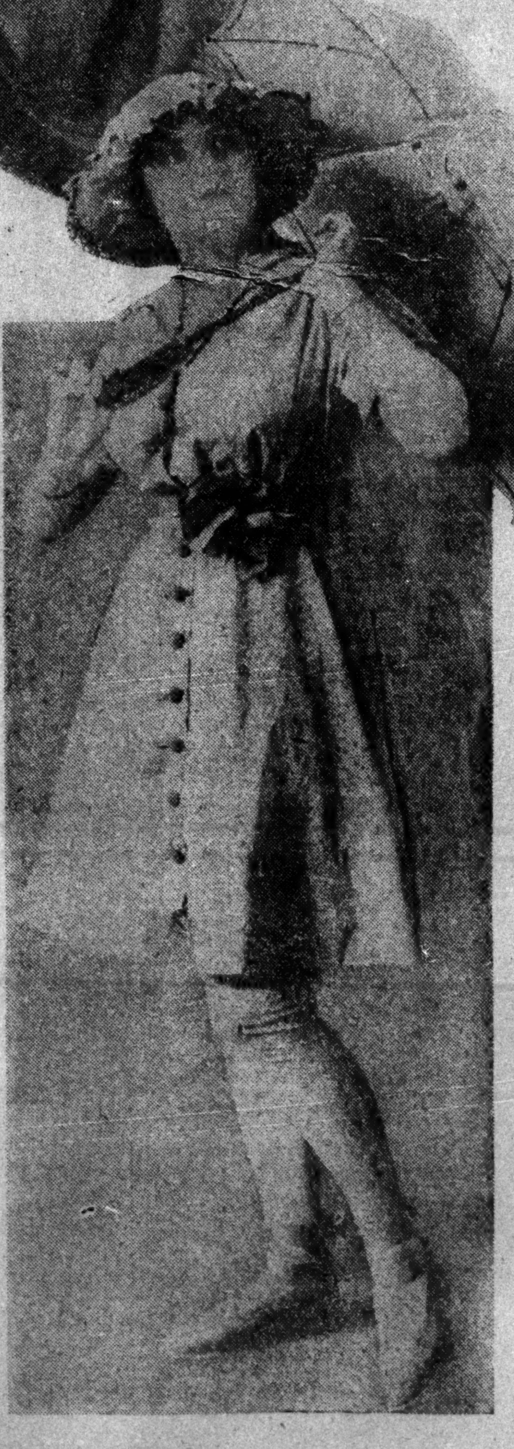
A Graceful Beach Wrap That Redeems a One-Piece Suit from Immodesty.



An Example of The Turkish Negligee with a Modern Scarf.



The Trousers Negligee That Is Comfortable and Graceful if Worn by a Tall Beauty.



A New 1917 Model for a Beach Suit.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

NEGLIGEES and bath costumes are receiving especial attention this month. They are important items in a woman's Summer wardrobe.

Negligees are of special significance, because Summer time is lounging time. Women who have leisure for it enjoy taking an afternoon siesta in their rooms, where they can hide their delicate complexions from the attacks of the midsummer sun. Accordingly emphasis is laid upon their lounging robes and other intimate apparel.

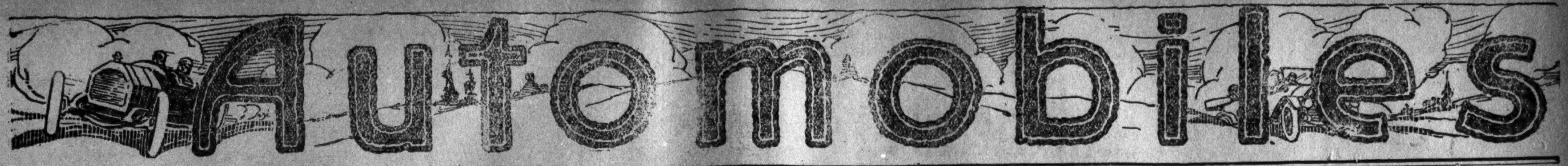
Every one with whom surf bathing agrees is thinking of dips in the brine and preparing for them. For which reason dressmakers are conferring with their clients as to what beach costumes are both smart and becoming to the individual patron.

In the choice of negligees this Summer the trend of taste is distinctly toward harem apparel. Turkish trousers, for the double reasons of their grace and utility, are in favor. The large photograph on this page reveals a combination pantalette and camisole. It has the cosy color, flesh tint, which is effective for linings and for intimate garments. The camisole and trousers are fashioned of the useful, dainty and washable crepe de chine, trimmed with Georgette ruffles. Pin tucks and satin ribbons of flesh color are the further adornment of the camisole.

The boudoir wrap is also of the crepe de chine, and is finished by a plaiting of chiffon of the same tint.

The other boudoir costume inclines also to Turkish effects. The trousers are of accordion plaited chiffon. Lace ruffles, gathered by means of picot edged ribbons, veil the ankles. The camisole, also of chiffon, is fastened by means of two clasps of embroidered ribbon. Over this she wears a dressing jacket of mouselin de soi, short waisted and trimmed with two scant flounces of wide Valencienes lace, finished by bands of ribbon.

The page shows the kind of bathing costume that deserves the greatest popularity this Summer. It is of almost Quakerish simplicity. Observe that the skirt is longer and the bodice higher than they have been for many years. A coquettish touch is given by the knot of colored ribbon at the belt. The long, hooded cape is a useful and modest accessory to the beach costume.



Automobiles

PROGRESS IN DESIGN CONSPICUOUS IN AUTOS

Roamer Official Discusses Change In Artistic Outlook Of Motor Car Makers

"It has been interesting to me," recently remarked one of the officers of the company making the Roamer car, "to note the rapid advance in the design of motor cars. It is a funny thing, but the human mind seems to be interested first in the utilitarian purpose of any conception. The idea of making an object beautiful is a later development.

"When I look back and recall the initial attempts to build style into the body of an automobile, I cannot help but marvel at the advance that has been made within such a short period of time. When you consider that fifteen years ago an automobile body was patterned after the carriage of the period, almost to the point of reproducing the whip socket, it can be readily seen that of recent years certain motor car designers have been hitting on all cylinders when it has come to producing bodies of real grace and distinction.

"One thing is certain and that is that a good body design is no accident, but the result of careful thought and study. But when I see the admiration that the Roamer immediately engenders, I feel quite sure that we have been amply repaid for the effort which resulted in the production of this distinguished car. The sale of the Roamer in increasing quantity is sufficient proof for me that the American motor car buying public has come to assume mechanical excellence and has turned its scrutiny now to the design and niceties of finish of the various automobiles on the market."

Buick Owners On Economies In 'Gas'

Belton, Texas.—I made a record going from Belton to Sweetwater in my D-Six-45, a distance of 270 miles, that seems to me is an exceptionally good one, using 12 gallons of gasoline, averaging 22.6 miles per gallon.

Following the Santa Fe railroad as far as Ballinger, then crossing the country by Wingate, Hilton, and Knowlen, the road conditions from Belton to Lometa were good; but from Lometa to Ballinger were pretty rough, badly cut, due to long dry weather. Ballinger to Sweetwater was fine dirt road. There are no macadam roads in this route, all dirt road.

E. A. KINNEY.

Makes 19 Miles in the Mountains

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Last fall I made a 2,300 mile trip, from Cincinnati through the New England States, with my Buick D-Six-45, and I feel that a word of commendation should be given this car and the Buick dealers with whom, I was thrown in contact. In all, we were gone eighteen days, having traveled through or partly through nine different states; and from the time we left Cincinnati until our return we had not put a wrench or screwdriver to the car of the motor. In Pittburgh, Philadelphia, Boston and Albany, we put our machine in charge of the Buick dealers to have the grease cups turned and filled where necessary, and with those exceptions all that we did was to put oil in the motor, water in the radiator and gasoline in the tank.

It may be interesting to know that we used less than two gallons of lubricating oil, and averaged a trifle better than nineteen miles on a gallon of gasoline, which, considering the mountainous territory which we toured, was a remarkably good record, in my opinion. We drove over the Alleghenies, the Green and White Mountains and the Berkshire Hills, country that cannot be surpassed as to scenery and good roads.

I feel also that too much cannot be said of the treatment accorded us by the Buick dealers in the towns above mentioned. Their service was prompt and complete, and their charges exceedingly moderate. After the performance of my car, I feel that I shall never want anything but a Buick, as long as the company continues to make a car as reliable as the one I own.

L. ALVIN KREIS.

Constant Average of 18 Miles

Pleasantville, New York.—Up to the time I had driven my Buick car 17,124 miles I bought just 951 gallons of gasoline, giving an average mileage of eighteen miles to the gallon. I find that the engine requires about one gallon of oil every 1,000 miles. I have had but very little repairs needed, there having been replacements at times owing to natural wear. I still have four of the original spark plugs in use. I cannot imagine a car giving better service than this Model D-Six-45.

E. G. MEGOVE.

High Average For The Season

Bradford, Pennsylvania—I am greatly pleased with the performance of one of your light sixes, 1916 Model, especially in gasoline mileage and low upkeep. I averaged 17½ miles for the past season and have driven my car seven thousand miles on its original tires. I have driven my car over very bad and hilly roads, but mud nor hills cause me any uneasiness when I am out on a trip.

O. S. HANNUM, M.D.

Keeps Tabulated Record

Ithaca, New York.—It might interest you to know the gasoline mileage record of our Buick light six touring car, Model D-Six-45:

Mileage	Gas put in	Miles per gallon on individual filling of tank
192	13	14.8
318	8	15.8
420	6	17
664	13	18.8
852	10	18.8
1025	8	21.6
1184	8	20
1392	10	20.8
1577	9	20.6
1749	9	19.1
1912	10	16.3
2107	12	16.2
2224	8	14.6
2303	5	15.8
2533	11	20.9
2711	9	20
2810	7	14.1

Total mileage 2810

Total gas, gallons 156

Total miles per gallon............... 18

The country in Ithaca and around it is about as hilly as can be imagined, and this car was in every-day service, starting and stopping more than the average. G. M. Rogers.

Low Expense And Big Mileage

Conneaut, Ohio.—I have driven my Buick car 2731 miles and have consumed 156.5 gallons of gasoline, or an average of 17.4 miles per gallon.

I also used 3.5 gallons of engine oil. The total expense for operating was $54.98, which includes insurance as well as the license tag. This makes a mileage cost of two cents, which I consider very reasonable for a party of four.

I am the owner of a four-cylinder car of another make, which is little more than one-half the weight of the light six, and I am getting better mileage with the Buick.

I have been the owner of a car since 1912 and have made it a practice to keep accurate account of all expenses. I am very much pleased with the record of the light six.

LEE HARVEY.

WAR PROMISES TO STIMULATE SALE OF AUTOMOBILES

Detroit, Mich.—When the government cuts down railroad passenger service to meet the nation's military needs, this will, in the opinion of T. J. Toner, director of sales of the Maxwell Motor company, give a tremendous impetus to the use of automobiles for traveling purposes.

"This is not merely at theory I have evolved," said Toner in his office at Detroit the other day. "Plans to this end are already tentatively under way in the big centers.

"I have been advised by business men in New York, for instance, that they expect to be thrown back on the motor car as almost the only method of making short trips. The automobile, they believe, will soon be an absolute necessity for one who has to do much traveling.

"With a million or two men under arms in this country—being moved frequently from one camp to another or to the seaboard for transportation to Europe—the government will have to commandeer a large part of the railroad passenger facilities. How far this will affect the general public it is impossible to predict, but railroad traveling facilities are going to be greatly reduced.

"The automobile offers the only substitute and I look for its extensive use by men and women who have to go from one city to another and cannot get railroad accommodations.

"If this situation had arisen a few years ago the automobile might not have been equal to the emergency. But great strides have been made in motor car efficiency and no fear of the automobile falling down on the job need be entertained now.

"The motor car is faster and cheaper than the train as a passenger conveyance. And not only, in my opinion will many of the cars now in use be put in this service, but also conditions will greatly stimulate automobile sales.

"The automobile has become already a necessity in our American life. War, it appears, is to make it even more so."

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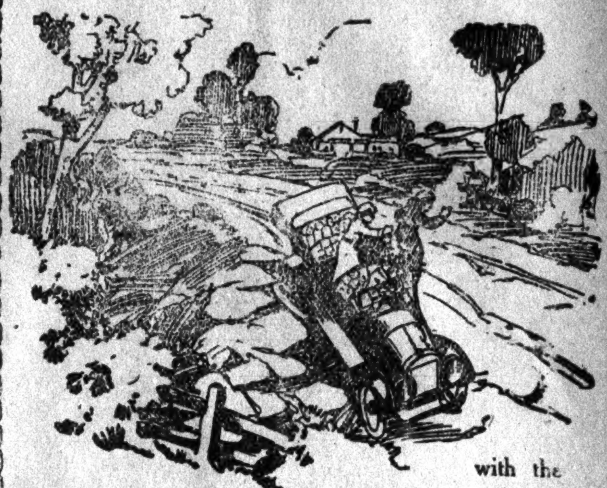

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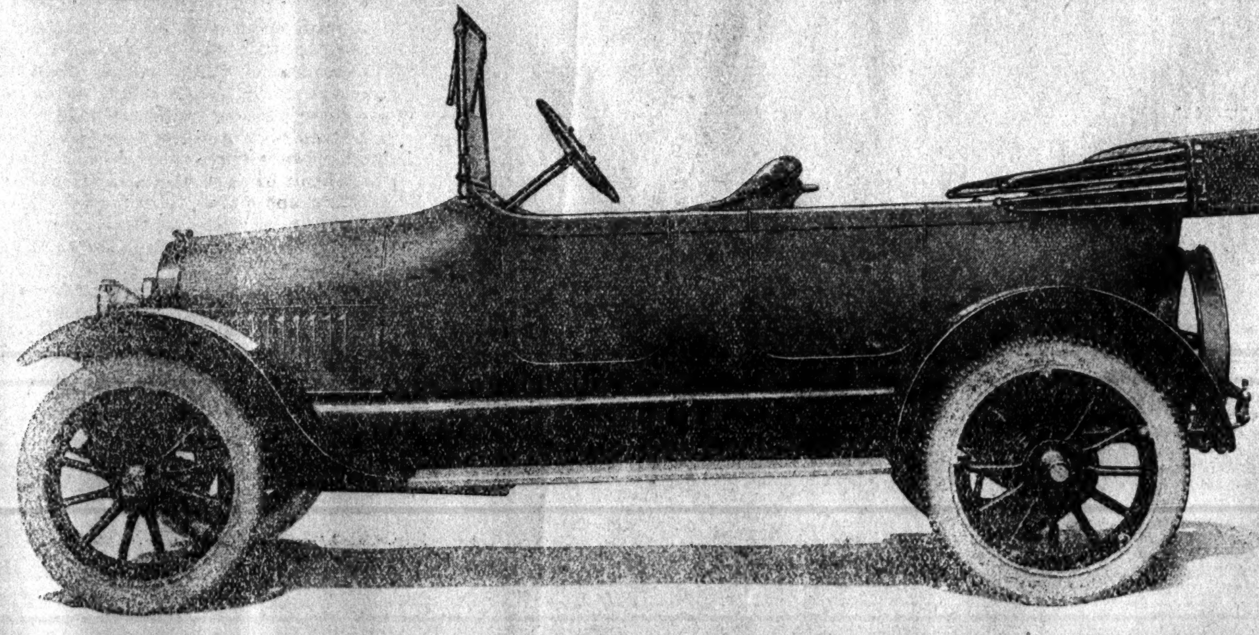
Comfort



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HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

U.S. ARMY WILL HAVE 40,000 AUTOS IN WAR

Government Asks For Bids On Equipment That Will Cost $100,000,000

Uncle Sam has appropriated about $100,000,000 for the purchase of motor equipment for our army and transport service. The Army and Navy Journal, in discussing this question in a recent issue, says:

"The information given the ordnance department and quartermaster corps by the French and British officers who arrived with their respective commissions will result in radical increases being made in the program for auto transportation of our new forces and in the schedules already announced for the increase of the regular establishment. It is learned that the reports made by such officers as Colonels Heron and Puckle of the British subsistance department emphasised the revolutionary effect that auto trucks have played in the forwarding of supplies from the primary bases and the eventual distribution along the front, just as reports from our military observers have stressed the tremendous use that is being made of mobile heavy artillery.

'Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, included in his estimates for the army bill which failed of passage in the sixty-fourth congress some 58 armored automobiles, 230 machine gun motor-cycles and 690 motor-cycles for use in forwarding ammunition in emergencies. These figures have since been revised entirely, but we are not permitted to give the numbers that are now contemplated. The armored automobiles are to be along the same lines as those which comprise the unit included in the New York national guard division. No serious attempt has been made our ordnance experts to copy the tanks of which we have read so much, the reason for such hesitation being simply that confidential and trustworthy reports are that they have been spectacular failures.

"Machine gun motorcycles are believed to be another of the long list of innovations which must be credited to American ingenuity, the idea being first broached here just before the war. They have been used in isolated cases by the British, it is known, but only as protection for messengers and men on similar duty.

"As stated in a recent issue, the Q. M. C. estimates for the new army call for approximately 40,000 trucks and autos.

"The various types and their cost are set forth as follows.

"4,210 automobiles (touring) at $1,000.

"1,310 automobiles (runabouts) at $850.

"29,730 motor trucks (cargo) at $2,800.

"1,090 motor trucks (repair and kitchen) at $3,200.

"2,180 motor trucks (supply) at $3,200.

"220 wrecking and mess cars at $1,500.

"3,670 motor-cycles at $280.

"20 mobile machine shops at $25,000."

◆

New Motor Cycle Record Set In U.S.

Allan T. Bedell, holder of world's twenty-four hour motor-cycle record, succeeded in annexing a still bigger record recently, when on a Henderson motor-cycle, he traveled from Los Angeles to New York in five days, seven hours, forty-six minutes actual riding time.

He left Los Angeles the night of June 5, and reached New York June 13, consuming seven days, sixteen hours and sixteen minutes, elapsed time, bettering the previous world's record, made by Cannon Ball Baker in 1916, by three days and twenty hours.

Baker's record was eleven days, twelve hours, twenty minutes. Bedell startled the motor-cycle public last April, when, with his remarkable endurance, he set up a twenty-four hour record that undoubtedly will stand for a long time.

The run was in the nature of a military test, a sealed message being carried from Major General Franklin Bell, of Los Angeles, to Major General Wood, of New York. This performance was carefully watched by military authorities in view of the growing tendency to use motorcycles in warfare work.

One of the remarkable features of the trip, and which Bedell claims assisted him most wonderfully, was the performance of his tires. Although terrible speed was maintained for the severest of roads encountered, the Goodrich Five Bar Black Safety Tread tires on both wheels gave perfect service. The front tire carried California air into New York City, and the rear tire also gave no trouble, although changed as a matter of precaution.

This run was under the sanction of the F. A. M.

A. J. Thevinin, of 1309 Wilder avenue, has the agency for the Henderson machine in this territory. Thevinin reports the sale of a number of machines, and expects to have a big business for the season of 1918.

Giving A Moment's Thought To The Application And Care Of Tire Chains

As important as tire chains are to the safe operation of an automobile on slippery roads, there are some owners who have neglected to learn the best methods of properly applying and caring for chains. Little thought is given to the chains except when the time comes to use them and then the person applying them, if he is not familiar with the correct method, bursts forth in a spirit of profanity which is enough to loosen a link. The first thing is to throw the chain over the tire, taking a few seconds to arrange it neatly and to see that a small portion is close to the tire at the ground contact. The car is then moved forward a few feet and the ends brought together. The closing of the clasps is a simple and obvious operation. It is not entirely necessary to jack up the wheels although many owners find that they can do the work more easily if this is done. Some owners spread the chains over the road in front of the wheels, then push the wheels over the chains. This in most cases results in a loss of time and quite frequently in one or two links "cramping" so that the chain ends do not come together enough. The result is that the owner uses a great deal of effort in trying to close the clasps, which may require the jacking up of the wheels.

Chains should be applied so they will be free to creep, that is move around the tire. This permits a distribution of wear all around instead of at fixed points. If the chains are fitted snugly they soon will loosen sufficiently to permit of this creeping. If attached loosely, they will become more so and perhaps loose enough to strike the fender.

Tire chains should not be allowed to rust. Chains are used in wet weather and hence when they are removed a little care should be taken to dry them before placing them in the tool box. Especially should the clamps be looked after. A little cup grease or vaseline on these will prevent rusting and eliminate the trouble of prying them open or using a hammer to close them.

Every automobile owner should have in his tool kit a crosspiece tool, and one or two extra cross chains. With this tool broken cross chains may be removed and applied easily. The price of the tool is low.

Inspection System In Overland Factory

A visitor of the immense Toledo factory of The Willys-Overland Company had just finished his tour. He was a mechanical expert with more than a smattering of motor knowledge—one who had visited scores of automobile factories in this country and in Europe.

He had been impressed with the giant cranes and presses; the mountain piles of material waiting their turn to be forged or turned into required shapes; the vast conveyor systems which lightened the toil of the workingman at the same time multiplied the output. He had the highest praise for the efficiency of each labor and time-saving device which the exigencies of enormous production had created.

"But what was it that impressed you—what operation or what machine will you remember longest after you leave here?" he was asked.

"Your inspection," came the quick reply.

"I have seen the manufacturing methods of some of the highest grade cars of two continents, but the painstaking care and the accuracy in the manufacture of all your models is something that out-does any previous similar experiences. Building your motor cars seems just one inspection after another. Tell me, do you ever make a mistake."

The visitor picked out the feature of The Willy-Overland factories on which particular stress has been laid and on which additional responsibility is being continually placed in an endeavor to turn out a product as human endeavor and mechanical accuracy can make it.

A most rigid system of inspection has been established throughout all departments, both in the manufacture of the many units that go to make up a completed car, as well as in their assembly.

The raw material is carefully checked by heroic physical, painstaking chemical and minute microscopic tests to see that it tallies with the specifications.

After the foregoing, comes the machining, grinding and surfacing operations. Although the machines which do the work are minutely accurate, the accuracy constantly checked by the operator with delicate micrometers.

But even this is not sufficient. All the parts—particularly those that play a more delicate role in the operation of the motor car—are again carefully inspected by men who do nothing but that—for hardness, for proper size and surface, for quality of material—in short for every detail that can impair the efficiency of the product.

After the manufacturing operations have been carefully inspected the parts are taken to the assembly rooms. Here again each step—whether in motor assembly or in body or chassis assembly—is carefully watched.

The motor parts are fitted by expert workmen and inspected by most rigorous tests. Each addition to the chassis is inspected to make sure that it is set in or fastened on correctly. At the conclusion of the assemblies, the finished product is tried out under its own power by expert testers.

Eighty-eight men look after more than a hundred different inspection duties on the Overland Light Four model alone. All told there is an inspection force of more than 250 men in the Willys-Overland factories in Toledo on whom rests the responsibility of seeing that all Willys-Overland cars are turned out in conformity with engineering specifications.

◆

Here's Way To Prevent Radio From Boiling

"Many motorists during the heat of summer cannot explain why the radiator water boils after heavy wrok," said a well known automobile dealer a few days ago. "They argue thus: 'When the car was new I never saw a bubble come out of the cap. Now when on low gear work it is like a steam engine.'

"The reason may be due to any one or more of many causes, but on an old car in particular it may be due to the tubes of the radiator having become furred up by the hard water of many districts. The fur in a kettle is an instance of this. The water need not boil for this furring to occur. Cold hard water will cause fur to deposit.

"One remedy is as follows: Get a pint of spirit of salts, and after taking down the radiator, pour it in after corking up the holes, and then rock the radiator to and fro—sideways and every possible way—for half an hour or so; then wash it out with water for another half hour. This will bring the radiator up to normal, but if extra bad another dose would be beneficial.

"Take care not to allow spirits of salts to tarry long in one place, as it would eat through the brass, hence the necessity of good flush out to finish with."

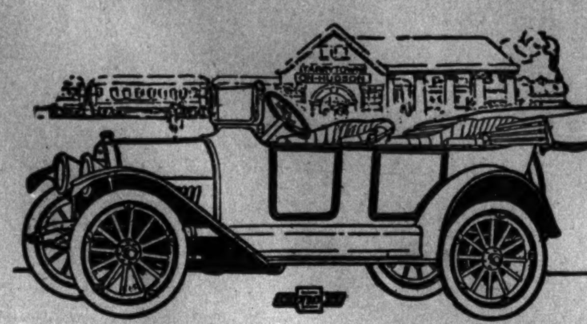
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Reasonable Rates

Comprehensive Cover

200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

Prospectus from
C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54
AGENT
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.


Reputation

When you buy an automobile what do you really buy?

Do you only buy the material and labor? Or do you buy what a car stands for in reputation, in achievement, in excellence of rank?

When you buy a car, you believe what the maker says of it. You buy material and labor *plus* reputation.

Reputation in motor car building is most important.

Without reputation, your metal, rubber and wood would be merely a highly polished mechanical assembly. With it, you are certain of satisfaction, pleasure, health, and efficient travel.

Chevrolet reputation is founded on complete satisfaction. We could not have grown without it.

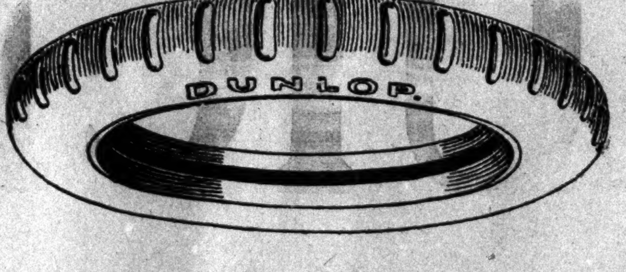
PRICES

TOURING CAR......Tls. 1325
ROADSTER........Tls. 1250

THE STAR GARAGE COMPANY
125 Bubbling Well Road
'Phone West 197

Factories: NEW YORK CITY; TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, FLINT, MICH. ST. LOUIS, MO.; OAKLAND, CAL.; OSHAWA, CAN.; FT. WORTH, TEXAS

CHEVROLET



THE PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGE has operated from the earliest ages of mankind.

The principle holds good to-day — the media are different.

The successful arrow-maker was he who gave the best value in arrows for the skins the hunter brought to exchange.

So the successful tyre manufacturer builds his business by giving the best value in tyres for the money paid for them.

Nobody will dispute the success of the
DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY.
20 Kiukiang Road
Phone 2248. Shanghai, Cables: Pneumatic

AUTO TESTERS VALUABLE MEN IN FLYING CORPS

Two Thousand Are Waiting To Enlist At Indianapolis Factories

When the United States is ready to wage spectacular warfare in the air the men who have served as automobile testers will be at the wheels of Uncle Sam's aeroplanes.

This is the opinion of the president of one of the larger automobile concerns. He says that there are great possibilities in connection with the Indianapolis speedway, which, at declaration of war, was closed to automobile racing and offered to the government as a training camp for military aviators.

"Indianapolis is the logical place for the establishment of a school for the development of army flyers," said Dickson. "Not only is it centrally located, but the speedway is ideal for aviation purposes with a field already laid out and hangars built, and in the automobile factories of the city there are at least 2,000 men who have the courage and motor knowledge that qualifies them for flying.

"These 2,000 men are testers or former testers. Although the day of the tester is passing and his work now is largely done by dynamometer, there are about 100 men on the job in Indianapolis at the present time. The others have left the stripped chassis. A few of them have become race drivers or mechanicians. The majority are classed as skilled automobile mechanics in motor car plants.

"Here are 2,000 men of proven courage and daring, who have driven cars at high speed through the mud and around the speedway at a dizzying clip. And steel nerve is not their only asset. They know a gasoline motor, how to make and repair one. They possess a wonderful conception of distance and speed, a knowledge that all aviators must have.

"If a military aviation school is established in Indianapolis I don't think that you will find many slackers among this adventuresome 2,000. I am told that there are about 100 men in the National plant alone who are ready to enlist in the aviation corps, provided the government gives them an opportunity to learn to fly at the Indianapolis speedway. Many of them are waiting until an aviation school is established before answering the call to colors, preferring the more spectacular and hazardous air fighting to sea and trench battle and rightly believing that they are especially qualified to handle a war plane."

Army Calls Bids For 10,000 Motor Cycles

That the United States government is preparing to use motor cycles in army service on a gigantic scale is indicated by the announcement that bids will be received on June 13 on from one to 10,000 motorcycles, 5,000 of which are to be equipped with side cars. The purchase of these machines involves the training of men to operate them, which will become a part of the duties of the motor transport committee of the Council of National Defense. Shelby A. Falor, manager of the motorcycle department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, and president of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, has been appointed a member of this committee.

* * *

OVERLAND FACTORY USES 120,450 TONS OF COAL

120,450 tons of coal are required yearly to operate the immense factories of The Willys-Overland Company in Toledo. During the winter months 450 tons are consumed daily. This supply is cut to about 250 tons in the summer months. About 20,000 additional tons of coal are consumed by the Willys-Overland plant in Elyria.

By next autumn two new boilers are to be added to the big power plant of the Toledo factory, which will increase the coal capacity to about 140,000 tons per year.

Wood refuse from the body shop, which is burned in the boilers of The Willys-Overland Company, saves 17,000 tons of coal per year.

* * *

Brushing Benefits Motor Car Tops

The service and beauty of many a motor car top, may be permanently retained with only passing attention by the owner to this part of the motor car.

The top is in greatest danger when it is folded for spring and autumn driving. Often the material is pinched by the bows or top fasteners, and the fabric stretched out of shape. This can be avoided by care in lowering the top. An occasional brushing, inside and out, will keep the top in good condition and prolong its life.

The top may be washed with soap and water to remove the accumulation of dust and grease spots. Gasoline, however, must never be employed for cleaning the rubberised cloth, since it dissolves the waterproofing preparation.

Packard Head On War Economy

Expenditure that is wise and methods that are efficient will insure the prosperity of America throughout the world struggle and make American business men successful both during and after the war, President Alvan Macauley of the Packard Motor Car Company told 300 Packard dealers and salesmen in their annual convention.

"The matter rightfully uppermost in the minds of all American business men is the immediate future," he said. "It is very hard to predict it. We never have had any parallel circumstances to those we are facing today. So far as Canada and England go, they are both prosperous. And following the same line of reasoning there must be a great deal of money in circulation in this country within the next year, and certainly during the continuance of the war. People will eat practically as much, wear practically as much, live in good houses, and pay more money for all of them. More money will be in circulation for that reason alone.

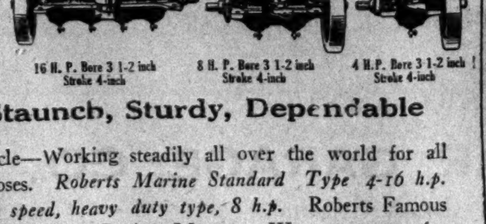
"Added to the normal expenditures will be the distribution of some seven billions of dollars for war purposes, nearly all of which will be spent in this country. We know that the farmer, who, after all, is the foundation of business conditions, will enjoy such prosperity as he has never known, and history shows that when the farmer is so well taken care of, the country as a whole must enjoy prosperity.

"More land will be under cultivation than ever before. The iron and steel mills and the mines will be rushed. Transportation facilities already are far over-taxed. Cotton has touched 25 cents a pound. Every industrial potential will be taxed to its uttermost to meet the demands upon it.

"The principal danger to prosperity is that foolish advice will have too much influence on people. It is right to say, do not waste. We all agree to that. But some people go far enough to say, do not spend. That is foolish. We must spend wisely—but continue to spend. I would not care to paint a picture of the result if everyone stopped spending.

"How far the hysteria of not spending will affect the situation remains to be seen. I feel that after this temporary condition of unsettled affairs has passed, we shall get down on a normal and sensible basis as England and Canada have done. I venture the prediction that when the war is over we shall find many business men who have come through prosperous. The efficient business man will thrive. The danger is as to wastefulness of money or effort. Business men can do their bit in the war by making their business successful throughout the war and thereby lay the basis of the taxation which will have to be levied to meet the expense of the war.

"Each must expect to contribute of his share of talent. We should feel badly if we could not contribute our share. We want to feel that as American business men we are helping win the war—helping win the world struggle for democracy. Every one of us, I have no doubt, will feel the pinch somewhere, but we shall all gladly make sacrifices to do our bit in the struggle in which we are engaged."



ROBERTS MOTORS FOR BOATS

16 H. P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch

8 H. P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch

4 H.P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch

Staunch, Sturdy, Dependable

2-Cycle—Working steadily all over the world for all purposes. *Roberts Marine Standard Type 4-16 h.p. Slow speed, heavy duty type, 8 h.p.* Roberts Famous Aeroplane and Racing Motors. We are open for dealers for this territory; will be glad to furnish specifications and terms.

ROBERTS MOTORS

1600 Roberts Bldg. *Export Department* Sandusky, Ohio, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "ROMOCO"

FARM HORSES ARE INCREASING DESPITE USE OF AUTO TRUCK

Will the horse disappear? G. Arthur Bell of the bureau of animal industry has given the question some thought. He assures us that, despite the widening utilisation of the motor car, horses have increased in number 5 per cent since 1910. There are 24,000,000 horses in the United States, of which 3,000,000 are to be found in our cities. Horses are worth twice as much now as they were fifteen years ago. Motor cars have decreased in cost about 50 per cent. And yet farmers are buying more and more horses.

Statistics are worthless unless they are interpreted. The increasing popularity of the horse is no reflection on the motor car. More land is under cultivation now than ever before, but farm labor is scarcer and costlier. Obviously, machinery must be used, most of it horsedrawn. It follows that the increase in our horse population is merely a sociological phenomenon.

Nor is it likely that even in the near future will the horse be displaced by the motor. There are more than 6,000,000 farms in the country, which means that there are but four horses to the average farm. Unless the motor truck can take the place of more than four draught animals, it is not a profitable investment. Paradoxical as it may seem, the faster our horse population increases the better for the general introduction of the motor truck. Not until the average number of horses for each farm exceeds four will it pay to substitute motors for muscles.

In cities it is otherwise. Dray horses are disappearing from the streets of Chicago at the rate of 3,500 a year. The records of the Chicago bureau of licenses reveal that the number of horse-driven vehicles decreased from 58,115 in 1910-1911 to 49,582 in 1915-1916, and that motor vehicles increased from 11,088 to 43,129 during the same five-year period. In twenty years horses will no longer be seen on the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities.

A FACT

The only **WAY** the Motorist can save money IS:—To fit a set of MICHELIN Tyres and Tubes to his car and forget all about tyre trouble for a year or so.

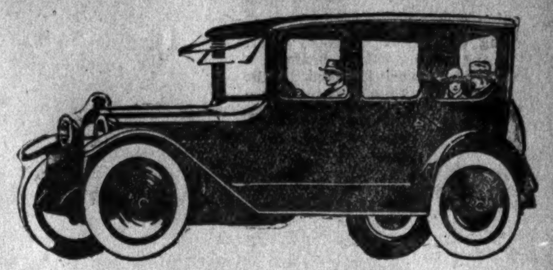
NOTE:—This is not a catch advertisement but an absolute proved fact. Motoring becomes a pleasure and your Tyre a/c: is halved. Ask any **"MICHELIN MOTORIST."** There are more "MICHELINS" fitted to cars than any other one make—A FACT Guaranteed for 5,000 miles at least.

SOLE AGENTS

The Auto Palace Co.

362 AVENUE JOFFRE

Telephone: West 465 or 915



A Car the Whole World Likes

THE whole world thinks well of the Hupmobile.

In almost every country in the world, in large cities, small towns or in the country, this car is being more widely bought than ever before.

It could not hold preference if it were just an ordinarily good car.

But it is more than that. It is the "best car of its class in the world," with all the excellences that leadership implies.

In every way it is worthy of the good opinion of the world.

The man who confirms his judgment of superior motor car value by buying a Hupmobile gets better performance, better quality, better engineering design, more comfort, better upholstery and equipment, better finish than he ever dreamed was possible at the price.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor-Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province:

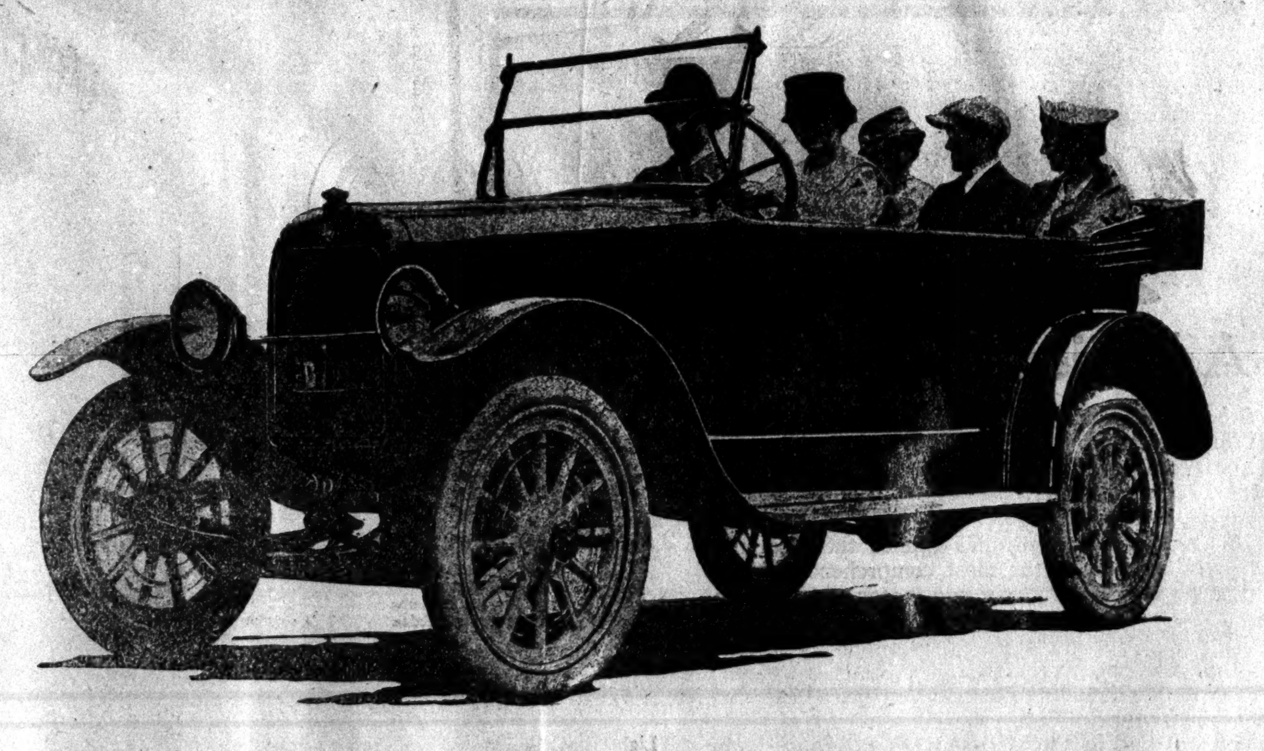
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

DISTRIBUTORS

BRISCOE

THE CAR WITH THE HALF-MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR



You are cordially invited to have a ride behind the Half-Million Dollar Motor, see the new engineering ideas as embodied in the car, the surprising features, the roominess that accommodates a 6-foot person, etc. Try in it out and then ask us the price.

It Will Surprise You.

Only Three Cars Left

of the last consignment.

1 4-Passenger Club Roadster

1 5-Passenger Touring Car, ordinary top

1 5-Passenger T uring Car, ordinary top

with Sedan Top for wet and wintry weather

They are distinctive; beautiful grey bodies, black fenders, filler aprons and cream-colored wheels—*the only light cars in which your pride is gratified by the distinctive looks of body and gear in different colors.*

Ride behind the Half-Million Dollar Motor—inexhaustible power in this model. Building it entirely in our own factories makes possible the low price.

Features

Half-Million Dollar Motor: Bore 33-16 in.; Stroke, 51-8 in.; Detachable watercooled cylinder head; Valves completely enclosed.

Wheel Base—105 inches.

Rear Axle—Floating type.

Front Axle—I-beam section drop forged.

Lubrication — Oil pump, splash system.

Carburetor—Automatic.

Tires—30x3 1-2 in; non-skid in rear.

Springs—Full elliptic, front and rear.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc. Distributors

38 Canton Road.

Telephone Central 2002.

For The Feminine Motorist

Among convenient accessory offerings is the folding rubber basin in a leather case. There is room in the case for a flat cake of soap and a neatly folded towel, and the basin holds fully three pints of water.

Among the pretty and popular capes is one having an attachable vest. One in lilac tweed with a line green plaid has a long vest with two pockets. Another in tan thorn tweed has a vest bilt like a poplem blouse. These vests button in place and may be removed at will. The capes are three-quarter length and button down the front like an army cape.

Tufted leather pillows are newer than the plain ones but are not comfortable. Velvet pillows trimmed with worsted flowers are novel and are in the bolster shape, gathered and finished at the ends with tassels. Still newer are the pillows made of pongee or India silk, stenciled. These are done in bold floral designs on natural tan. They clean perfectly and it is said will wash if great care is taken. They are made slip fashion to button in place.

Khaki is the material chosen for one of the smartest three-piece outing suits of the season. The skirt is the shell model, buttoning down the front and black with a big convenient pocket at the right side, and it is worn over well fitting knickerbockers. The coat is cut like the men's army coats, with four pockets in front and a belt. The coat falls to the knees so it may be worn over the "knickers" when the skirt is laid aside. Leggins and hat to match complete the outfit. The suit is excellent for touring, as it launders well.

Killicrankie tweed makes very serviceable suits for outing wear. One in a Brighton model is a tan with a green lined plaid. The coat has two inverted box pleats in the back, a high fitted collar and a belt of the material, though a tan leather belt may be worn if desired. An American beauty tweed in Westbury model shows the coat with the box pleated back and gathered fronts, the belt holding the fullness in place. Nearly all of the fancy tweed suits have sets of different sorts which add a smart touch to their appearance.

MOTOR THIEVES ACTIVE; WAYS TO PROTECT AUTOS

By Wm. H. Stewart, Jr.

Thieves are riding better every day, and unless your automobile is properly guarded at all times there is no telling when they will get yours. A car properly locked up or left with a responsible garage keeper is reasonably safe. The real danger comes from leaving the car unattended in the street. Many a man has left his machine with hardly a thought as to its safety and never has seen it again. It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, yet some owners will never protect their cars properly until they have lost one.

The motoring public, however, is gradually awakening to this danger, and so a few suggestions will be of interest. First the owner must be impressed with the necessity for taking some such precaution, as he will not make the effort unless he realises the need of it.

Many ignition systems have locks on them, and the owner carefully locks the switch and removes the key, ignorant of the fact that a good blow from a hammer will break the lock. Some such devices are for sale. Those provided with a good arrangement of tumblers are not open to this objection. But it is easy enough to raise the hood of the engine and remove the wires leading to the lock. This is not so difficult a trick as one might imagine. A man leaves his automobile at the curb near a restaurant while he and his friends go inside. It is evident they intend to stay inside from fifteen minutes to an hour or more. A thief walks out of the same restaurant, goes up to the car in a businesslike manner, raises the hood, fixes a couple of wires with a pair of pliers, starts the motor, and drives off. Even a policeman watching him would suspect nothing. Yet the chief has made a clean getaway with an expensive car and left no clue.

The best safeguard is to remove some important part of the ignition system or to disconnect the wires in some place that is not easily accessible. For instance, removing the distributor brush is one of the best. If the car is equipped with a magneto the collector-ring brush and the rod connecting it to the distributor should be removed. Any one of those will make a gap in the circuit which is not easily bridged, as the thieves have not yet acquired the habit of carrying these extra parts with them. Another way is to use a special switch controlling the starter current. Have it concealed under the cowl dash, where no one would expect such a thing to be placed. Use one capable of carrying 100 amperes and run your starter wires to it. With the safety switch open and the starting handle locked in the tool box the thief will not experiment very long.

Another safeguard that employs none of the above methods is to lock the gasoline valve in the closed position. This requires a special lock, but is a sure preventive. So protect the car when it is out of your sight. Do not think that it may never be stolen because it never has been. It may be your turn next.

◆

BELGIAN PAPER HAS OFFICES IN AUTOMOBILE TO AVOID GERMANS

New York, N. Y.—The Paris Temps informs us that the little Belgian newspaper called La Libre Belgique is still alive and has celebrated the second anniversary of its existence. Its first number appeared in January, 1915. According to the Temps, the officers of La Libre Belgique are in a motor car—today in one place and tomorrow in another, or at one particular hour in another—so that the Germans may not discover where the editors work, says a recent article in the Outlook.

For two years the Germans have searched high and low to ascertain where the paper is printed, and have offered a reward of $10,000 for information which would disclose the names of the editors and publishers as well as the place of publication. But their search has been in vain. Instead—and what must make the search specially exasperating—every morning the German governor of Belgium finds La Libre Belgique in his mail—at least so says the Milan correspondent.

◆

Auto And The Waistline

Shall women discard automobiles or corsets? That is the question. Corsetieres are bewailing the passing of the stiff-boned corset, and blaming it on the luxurious gasoline carriages. As a result, the sylph-like waist line has disappeared.

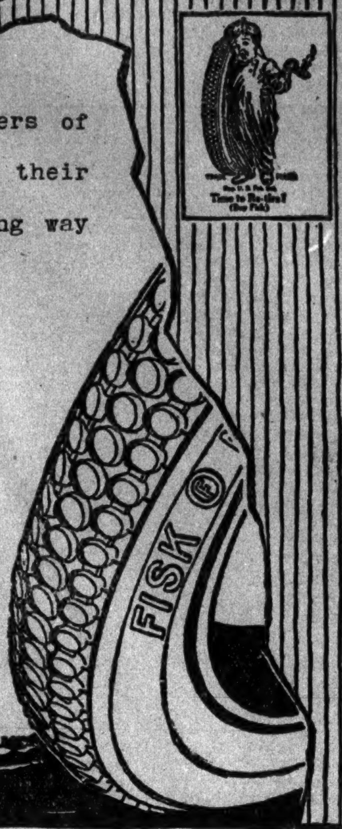
Of course, women claim that their thickened waists are due to their increased interests in athletic sports and outdoor life, and that corsets and automobiles, and chocolates have positively nothing to do with the matter. But history has an absent-minded way of repeating itself. The reclining comfort of big touring cars and limousines are only modern copies of the Roman litter and Oriental Sedan chair. Historical plates of these periods showed women with well-rounded waists in line almost with the hips.

Corsets are observed on riders in jitneys and cable cars. Here it seems more a form of self-protection than necessity. A stout-boned bodice acts like a protection in an overcrowded jitney when the woman next has her basket against one's ribs and the foot of the man hanging out of the door, leaving no room for the artful reclining practises of the beauties of old Rome.

One clerk at a corset counter has made a surprising statement: "The lazy woman chooses the boneless model, and the woman of energy with the erect carriage wants plenty of whalebonings and steels."

RECOMMENDED
By Satisfied Users

FISK
NON-SKID



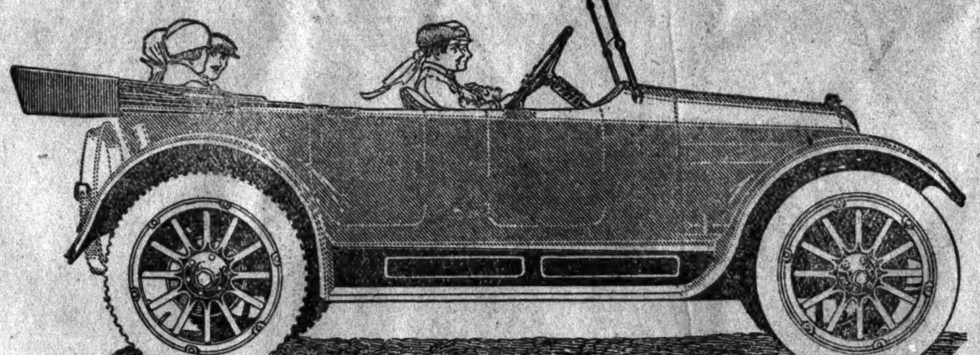
In every community you will find users of Fisk Tires so enthusiastic over their investment that they will go a long way to recommend Fisk to their friends.

This is the kind of proof of quality that every motorist should demand, the kind on which the enormous Fisk Business has been built. The phrase "Ask Fisk Tire Users Before You Buy Again" has a real dollars-and-cents meaning to the wise motorist.

Inspect our line of Fisk Tires and Tubes
STAR GARAGE COMPANY
Sole Agents: 125, Bubbling Well Road: Phone West 197

Willys-Overland
Motor Cars

The Light Four
Touring Car
Tls. 1350
Electric Lights
Electric Starter



A Logical Purchase

A *better* motor car for *less* money.

Willys-Overland success means just that to you.

For years the Overland product has outsold all motor cars in its class.

This year, through an achievement new to the motor-car industry, the company has applied the economies of vast production to the most comprehensive range of models ever built by any one motor car manufacturer.

All the general expense heretofore charged to a single class of motor cars has been distributed over several groups, including not only low-priced cars but cars in the high-priced class as well.

You will find in the Willys-Overland group motor cars in high-priced class selling for a moderate price.

Or we can offer you the dominant value in lower priced motor cars of quality that are exactly adapted to your every need or pleasure.

In every class these motor cars represent such remarkable value that every consideration of pride, economy, safety and enjoyment must urge you to consider the Willys-Overland group first.

Tell us what kind and class of motor car you want. Let us help you solve your personal motor car problems as thousands of others are solving theirs—permanently.

We will gladly arrange for a practical demonstration.

A Wide Range of Models

Big Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
2-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger "Country Club"

Light Six-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Car
4-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Coupe
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Limousine
7-Passenger, Eight-Cylinder Touring Car

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a Jinkee Road. SHANGHAI *'Phone No. 2661*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Lorries

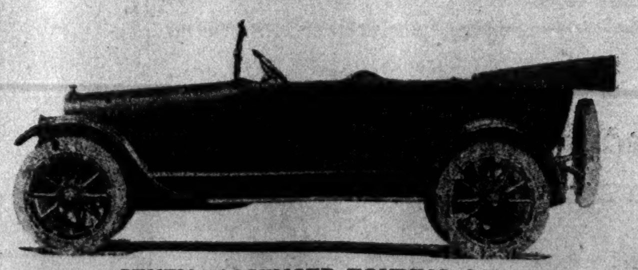
"CHANDLER"
The Best Six-Cylinder Car in the World Regardless of Price.

The dominant feature of the Chandler-Six is its motor. But it is not simply a motor with a car built around it.

The point that impresses buyers is the complete harmony of every detail of construction—the perfect unity of the whole car. The fine motor is matched by an equally fine chassis.

The axles, the frame, the springs, the transmission, the stearing gear and the other important details of construction yield to no suggestion for betterment. The body in quality, design and finish is a supremely fine body. The magneto, the upholstery, the top, the wind shield, are all selected on the basis of quality, and not simply by quality of a part, but the quality of the whole.

All the latest features in automobile construction.



SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

SOLE AGENTS:
THE STAR GARAGE CO.,
125, Bubbling Well Road
For demonstrations, 'phone West 197

The Ford In Its Last Detail

A story is told of a Ford owner, who also was possessed of the mail order habit. One day, being in need of certain parts, he filled out an order blank and chuckled to think what an astute motorist could save by getting his supplies where prices were lower.

This man still believed it was possible to get something of value for nothing.

Not long ago an axle from a "mail order house" was given a comparative test with a genuine Ford axle. It was pounded, twisted, stretched and put over several other scientific hurdles, with a result hardly complimentary to the axle out of the catalog. In strength and general efficiency, it showed only about sixty per cent that of the real Ford part.

Now, suppose the owner, when purchasing his supplies, included an order for a vital part of the car. On the actual test, every time that man takes his family for a drive, he trusts the lives of all of them to these parts of questionable quality. Unexpected strains, the demand for a maximum of strength, seek out the weak spots, and the harm is done.

Does the mail order house worry? It did not build the car.

In the Ford factory laboratory, no expense is too great, no test too difficult to impose, if it will detect an inferior material or provide a better one. Tests on various elements of the car are going on all the time, sometimes resulting in changes but always with a single aim in view—to make the Ford car the best and strongest that can be built.

There never has been a change that would tend to lower in the slightest degree, the quality of running parts in Ford cars.

Only the best is good enough for Ford standards. Bearing metals are continuously being submitted for tests. So far the one in use excels any others that have been tested, but when a better one is found, it will be adopted.

Owing to the distinctive transmission of the Ford, the three bands are among the most important parts of the construction. Subjected to continuous wear and tear, and forming the chief dependence of the car in moments of emergency, it is essential that Ford transmission bands be of the best. So, there is another machine which determines the wearing qualities of Ford bands and the linings, testing them at all speeds and under varying loads. Only the fit survive.

Springs are tested both at the steel mill and on their arrival at the factory. One machine gives the spring leaf a sort of vibratory massage, to see if it can stand rapid vibrations for the required length of time. In another machine, the leaf is bent around a heavy steel plug, to determine the angle of breaking. Those that break fall by the wayside.

Even the solder used on the radiators is now given a vibratory test to make sure that it will hold firm under the exceptional conditions the Ford car is built to meet.

To the man who is familiar with steels, each kind of steel has a particular character as quickly distinguished as the peculiarities of individual persons. Color, texture and physical qualities, all are clearly read by the expert, who knows that certain strains and shocks produce definite results in the structure of the steel.

The material is first tested at its source. Steel in the great rolling-mills, still in billet form, must conform to very definite requirements if it is to become a part of Ford cars. That is why, nearly every day, a shipment of samples taken from each "heat" at the steel mills, arrives at the laboratory in Detroit to be analysed by the staff of chemists and physicists.

The results determine the fate of the steel. If it meets the requirements in every degree, the rolling-mills are instructed to proceed, and the rolled product goes to forging plants, sheet mills and elesewhere. From each of these points, in turn, samples travel to the home laboratory, and careful checks are made of each bit of material furnished. Anything which fails to meet the rigid specifications is not allowed to go further.

There are chemical tests to determine the exact composition of steels; there are physical tests to prove what certain steels will do under varying conditions. In various parts of the laboratory are machines of peculiar design which provide a multitude of sensations for the material under observation. If it stands the wrenching, stretching, pounding and twisting in creditable manner, it receives the stamp of approval and enters into the company of select material for Ford cars.

For instance, there is the machine for testing bearing metals. A piece of the metal is machined to the proper shape, and placed on a revolving axle. By an arrangement of arms and levers, the axle is run at various speeds for prescribed periods, and the weight imposed on the bearing metal is increased or decreased at will. The axle is cooled internally by water to prevent heating.

As a matter of record, microscopic photographs are taken, showing the molecular structure of steel and iron at various stages in the tests. These are made possible by the use of specially designed cameras of high power, and the plates are almost invaluable to the engineer in computing his formulas for future steels.

In the Ford laboratory, a delicate and costly micro-photographic camera is part of the equipment, which is used in the selection of materials for the Ford car.

The same theory which applies to building materials is used for such things as lubricating oils. There is an oil which meets the exact requirements of the Ford motor, and which is supplied through Ford agencies everywhere. As a matter of protection for Ford owners, motor oil is constantly under observation in the Ford laboratory, and a definite high standard insisted upon by the Ford Motor Company.

The paints and varnishes used on Ford cars are of the highest quality. The materials supplied are subject to the most exacting requirements, and the orders to use are given only after samples submitted have satisfied the most thorough tests for color, covering quality, hardness, elasticity, finish, adhesiveness and durability.

The very fact that it can be "flowed" on to the bodies testifies to its high quality, as this could not be done with a paint of an inferior grade.

And so it goes, through every part of the Ford car. Only the best is good enough, and there is a goodly force of keen-eyed scientific "sleuths" waiting at every turn to catch the inferior while it is still harmless. Thus the amount of waste is greatly reduced, and the buyers of Ford cars are assured of getting an absolutely "quality product."

* * *

This Is The Day Of Long-Service Cars

Though one or two motor car manufacturers have pointed with pride to examples of extremely long service given by their product, the industry as a whole has not yet realised the significance of long life in automobiles," says President M. Eckhart of the Auburn Automobile Company of Auburn, Ind.

Of course, only the manufacturer who has been in business quite a while is really in position to show cars that have given years of service before wearing out. Up to now the main concern has been to get out something new, to keep up with the developments in engineering.

But now that the automobile has become pretty well developed, and standardised, it should be the aim of manufacturers to build cars for length of service and to take pride in a product that is good for ten years of operation.

There can be no doubt that automobile prices touched bottom more than a year ago. The price increases made necessary by war prices of material and labor will not be reduced after the war. If declines in material costs takes place I believe that car makers will simply build better cars and maintain prices at about the present level.

As manufacturers we have always believed in sound construction and engineering that, while keeping abreast of real developments, at the same time avoided mere novelty or theoretical departures.

The great number of parts and the real complexity of the automobile as a piece of mechanism will always offer unusual possibilities for wear, but manufacturers must meet the problem. The day of the short-lived car is past. Buyers will more and more demand cars good for long service. Even if they do not care to use a car more than a year or two before selling it they are becoming aware of the fact that the used car value depends upon the service that the car can still be expected to give.

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Goodrich
SILVERTOWN CORD TYRES
Stand The Knife Test!

Before you, its thick tough Goodrich Black Safety Tread slashed back, its sinewy, two-ply, rubber-saturated, cable-cord body laid bare, stands a Silvertown Cord Tyre.

Before you stands the whole story of why tyres *wear*. And why tyres *wearout*.

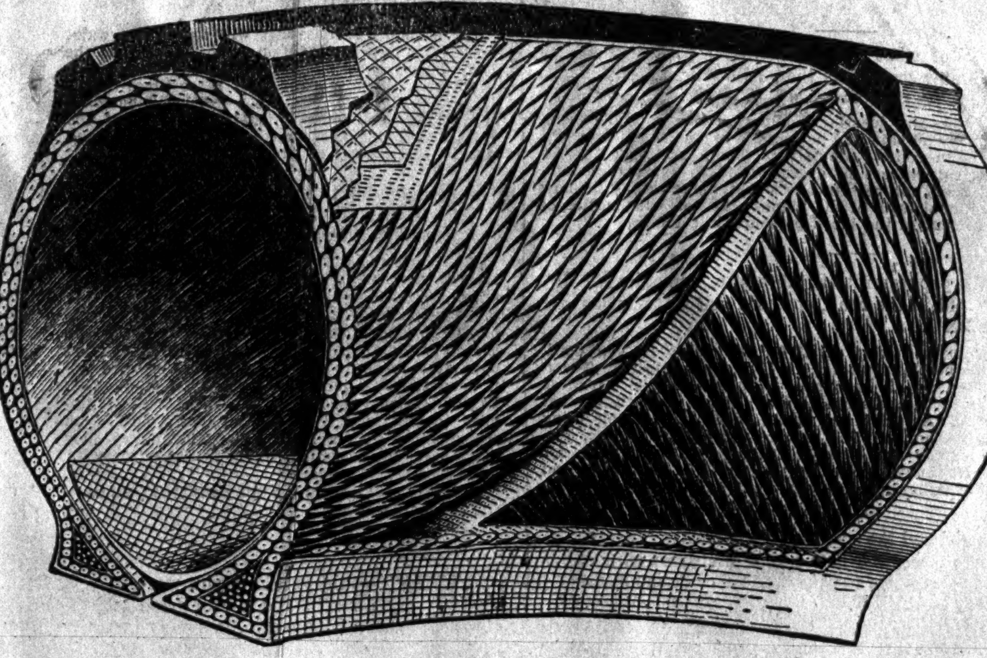
For, contrary to common belief, tyres wear out INSIDE—not *outside*—from internal frictional heat, rubbed up between the plies of the tyre. *Each extra ply means extra inside heat—extra wearing out of the tyre.*

Were you to put the knife test to *all* tyres you would find three types of bodi s:

Cotton fabric, swathed in five to seven plies.

Thread Cord, or *web,* (strings the size of a trout line, held parallel the circumference of the tyre by interspaced cross-threads) gummed together in five to seven plies.

Cable-cord, the unique, patent-protected, cross-wrapped, *two-ply* structure, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tyre.



Mark well the sturdy size of Silvertown's cable cords, and that they are *crass-wrapped* into *two plies* and *but two.* Obviously Silvertown with but two plies must outlast *many-ply* tyres with their *multiplied* inside heat.

10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *successfully.*

Out of this *durability,* and the *resilience* of those flexible cable-cords, come Silvertown's *gasoline-saving economy, smoother riding comfort,* and *prolonged mileage,* that you cannot afford to be without

Know Silvertowns by their graceful *extra-size,* and their RED DOUBLE DIAMONDS.

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Health . Beauty and the Household

The Doctor Says

By Brice Belden. M.D.

The Well-Known Physician and Writer.

IS there any harmless remedy that will remove my corns and calluses or make them less painful? Chiropodists give me only temporary relief.—MISS R. L.

Corns should be prevented by wearing properly fitting shoes which allow space for the normal expansion of the arches in walking or standing. Merely loose shoes exert pressure on the projecting points where corns especially form. It is well not to wear the same pair on consecutive days. Abnormal pressure may be due to weakness of the arches, in which case a physician should be consulted. If you are over weighty the pressure is increased, a cause which calls for reducing diet. Perforated felt may be worn over the parts subjected to pressure.

Inflamed corns are relieved by cold, wet compresses. Soft corns should be relieved from pressure by small felt rings, surfaces to be separated. Oxide of zinc powder lessens moisture. Bathing the feet in cold water in the evening and putting on dry hose after exertion and perspiration serves to prevent soft corns.

Speedy removal of corns and calluses may be effected by painting twice a day with a solution of salicylic acid. Have your druggist make up the following prescription:

Salicylic acid	15 grains
Extract of Cannabis Indica	8 grains
Alcohol	15 drops
Ether	40 drops
Flexible collodion	75 drops

In applying this avoid the healthy skin. Use a camel's hair brush. Continue this for a week and the corn will fall off and calluses as well. Bathing the feet in hot water will facilitate the process of separation. If preferred, the salicylic acid may be used in the form of an ointment, as follows:

Salicylic acid	20 grains.
Benzoinated lard	½ ounce.

I KEEP bees and their stings poison me terribly. What is the best remedy to relieve the pain and reduce the swelling?—ABE M.

The irritation of a bee sting is due to formic acid. Therefore, the thing to apply is an alkaline antispetic lotion. Go to your druggist and ask him for

Alkaline antiseptic (National Formulary)	6 ozs.

Another very good remedy, if applied liberally and constantly consists of

Ice water	½ pint.
Bicarbonate of soda	2 teaspoonfuls.

I HAVE hemorrhoids that never itch or pain me but that bleed a good deal every two or three weeks. Is there any ointment that will cure them, or must I undergo an operation?—R. S. T.

There is no ointment that will cure your hemorrhoids. Various local applications relieve, but none cure. Many types of hemorrhoids can be dealt with under local anesthesia. Yours may be readily amenable to such treatment. Certain cases have to be operated upon under general anesthesia. Which class your case conforms to can be readily determined by a physician.

REGARDLESS of what I eat or drink, I pass a great deal more water some days than I do others. Is this a sign that my kidneys are diseased?—T. McC.

In all probability what you describe is simply due to natural physiologic variation. The lungs and skin and bowels are organs complementary to the kidneys, and often relieve the latter. There are bound to be variations due to varying degrees of exercise and to varying climatic conditions, etc. You need not rest in any doubt, however. It is now possible to make functional tests of the kidneys, and an examination of the urine and measurement of the blood pressure will decide.

MY wife thinks peppermint oil the best of remedies for headache, cold in the head, etc. Do you think it has any merit?—REX L.

Peppermint oil possesses some merit for the purposes mentioned, but of course is not the best of remedies. It possesses antiseptic properties and is also classed as an anodyne. As a simple and harmless domestic remedy it is to be preferred to many harmful nostrums that are commonly employed. A cold in the head is not such a simple thing as most people imagine, but is often fraught with great danger, particularly in the way of ear and sinus infections, and really calls for medical attendance. Nowadays we seek the causes of headaches and remove them, instead of tinkering with pain-killers and local applications.

I AM a chorus girl and the costumes I wear make it necessary for me to shave the hair under my arms with a safety razor. Is this liable to cause cancer or do me harm in any other way?—RAE F.

Your method of removing the hair under the arms is in no way likely to cause cancer, but you should always observe antiseptic precautions to avoid infecting slight cuts or abrasions sometimes caused by even a safety razor. Before shaving the parts wash thoroughly with castile soap and bathe with seventy per cent alcohol. After shaving apply more of the alcohol.

THREE years ago I was bitten by a dog that proved to be mad. A doctor cauterized the wound and it has so far given me no trouble. Is there still danger that I may have hydrophobia?—CARL W.

Not over fifteen per cent of all persons bitten by rabic animals develop hydrophobia, and never after eight months have passed. There is positively no danger that you will ever have this affection.

YOU MIGHT TRY—

Sugar in Olive Oil.

TO prevent olive oil becoming rancid, add two lumps of sugar to each quart as soon as opened.

To Clean Aluminum.

STEEL WOOL and a neutral soap are good for removing discolorations from aluminum. Boiling in clear water, to which a spoonful of vinegar has been added, is also effective.

To Make Cakes Lighter.

A WIRE egg whip will beat a cake in less time and also make it of finer grain.

A Wooden Dish Pan.

WASHING dishes in a wooden tub or bowl will spare them the chipping they so often get from a metal pan.

To Clean an Oil Mop.

HOT water, ammonia and a little washing powder will clean an oil mop after water and soap have failed.

A Use for Old Shades.

OLD window shades, when soaked and boiled clean to take out the dressing, make excellent roller and kitchen towels.

To Hasten the Kettle's Boiling.

A SMALL cork neatly fitted into the spout of the tea kettle or coffee pot will hasten the boiling.

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,

the Most Famous Living Beauty.

"Place the hands on the hips and bend the body from the waist, moving the torso slowly in a complete circle."

HOW can I reduce my waist and hips? —EVELYN W.

Try a simple exercise that will stretch the waist muscles. Place the hands on the hips and bend the body from the waist, moving the torso slowly in a complete circle. Do this two or three times a day. There is nothing that renders a woman so deficient in grace as the disproportionate heaviness of the waist and lower limbs. An undue thickness of the hips is particularly unattractive.

IS a good perfume ever objectionable? Will you tell me of one that I can use after the bath?—LORA T.

Both Paris and Russian physicians have withdrawn their objections to perfumes and really dainty women are using them more than ever. But do not drench the handkerchief or the clothes with it. You must be particularly discreet and discriminating in the use of perfume. Instead of a hit-or-miss application upon your dress or underwear, you are wise to use it upon the skin immediately after the bath. This English formula is a really delightful tonic, if applied to the skin. The sense of dainty cleanliness accompanied with a subtly indefinable sweet odor that lingers for hours is luxurious in the extreme.

Rosemary, 6 ounces.
Orange peel ground into fine powder, ½ ounce.
Thyme, ½ ounce.
Rosewater, 1 pint.
Spirit of wine, 1 quart.

WHAT would you do if you were in my place? That awful bane of beauty, the double chin, is slowly but surely spoiling the contours of my face.—E. G.

A double chin is indeed a calamity more serious than most women realize. Sagging muscles rather than a superabundance of flesh are the cause of the dreaded double chin. One of the best means of prevention that I am aware of is the faithful and persistent use of lumps of ice held in the hand and pressed against the pendulous chin muscles as long as the pressure can be endured. Chin bandages are also of great benefit, if worn regularly at night for six months or more.

AS my doctor says my eyelids are not granulated, I wonder if you can tell me what is the matter with them? He advised me to let them alone entirely, but they do look very bad and really make me appear older than I am.—ALICE F.

Your eye-lids are probably over-wearied. Freshen them by applying the following pomade at night. Be sure to use care to prevent its getting into your eyes. Remove it in the morning by the use of a gentle massage and warm water.

Alum, 15 grains.
Tannin, 15 grains.
Borax, 30 grains.
Fresh tallow, 300 grains.

I AM a blonde, but my skin has always been too oily. Is there any cosmetic that I can use to correct this humiliating trouble? No amount of powder seems to do any good.—E. O.

Any blonde who is troubled with a greasy skin will find this lotion highly beneficial. One consolation you should have and that is a dry skin is much more likely to have wrinkles. A blonde's complexion is like that of a rose, it should have a superb bloom, but like the rose petal, alas! it fades early. Apply this as often as you feel it is needed:

Sulphate of zinc, 2 grains.
Compound tincture of lavender, 8 minims.
Distilled water, 1 ounce.

Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast Oranges Bacon Cooked in Oven Grilled Potatoes German Coffee Cake Coffee	*Breakfast* Oatmeal with Raisins Salt Codfish Cakes Corn Cake Coffee	*Breakfast* Stewed Rhubarb Concordia Eggs Rice and Cornmeal Muffins Coffee
Lunch Eggs a la King Twin Mountain Muffins Apple Jelly Tea	*Lunch* Cream of Chicken Soup Egg and Lettuce Salad French Dressing Nut Prune Souffle Tea	*Lunch* Cheese Souffle Popovers Apple Foam Tea
Dinner Cannelon of Beef Brown Gravy Creamed Trunips Cabbage and Green Pepper Salad Vanilla Wafers Coffee	*Dinner* Roast Beef Mashed Potatoes Stewed Onions Beet Relish on Lettuce Orange Jelly Coffee	*Dinner* Casserole of Rice and Leftover Meat Stewed Tomato Sauce Fried Oyster Plant Frozen Fruit Salad Cheese Straws Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast Fresh Pineapple Finnan Haddie Balls Bacon Curls German Coffee Cake Coffee	*Breakfast* Apples Hashed Calf's Heart on Toast Potato Doughnuts Coffee	*Breakfast* Sliced Oranges and Bananas Chipped Beef Creamed with Beaten Egg Sally Lunn Coffee	*Breakfast* Cereal Sliced Bananas Thin Cream Spanish Omelet Coffee Cocoa
Lunch Scalloped Potatoes Lettuce and Cream Cheese Salad Dried Peaches Thin Cream	*Lunch* Stuffed Eggs au Gratin Baking Powder Biscuit Strawberry Whip Tea	*Lunch* Chili Con Carne Boiled Rice Apple and Date Salad Tea	*Dinner* Fricassee of Chicken Rice Peas Lettuce and Cress Salad Fruit Frappe Nut Oatmeal Cakes Coffee
Dinner Stuffed Calf's Heart Fried Eggplant Spinach Cream Salad Rhubarb Foab with Sliced Bananas Coffee	*Dinner* Tomato Soup Filets of Flounder Stuffed with Mushrooms Potato Balls with Parsley Cress and Radish Salad Chocolate Bread Pudding Coffee	*Dinner* Baked Ham, Brown Sauce Currant Jelly Creamed Onions Lettuce Salad Fudge Cake Chocolate Water Icing Coffee	*Supper* Imperial Hash Celery Relish Baking Powder Biscuits Tea

Making Housework Easier

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

I WANT to buy some new utensils for my kitchen. Shall I buy aluminum or enamel? I hear aluminum is so hard to keep clean.—MRS. S. P.

Before I can help you I would like to know for what purpose you want the utensils you mention. Each metal or kind has its own qualities. For instance, for frying, iron or steel, which resists a high temperature, is undoubtedly best. For cooking fruits and acid foods like tomatoes, rhubarb, etc., agate is best. Agate or "enamel" is a coating of porcelain baked on an under form of sheet iron. It is safe until it "chips" and shows the metal underneath, when it should be discarded. Aluminum is light, easily cleaned, does not "chip" and is practically indestructible. It is excellent for all general boiling, stewing and cooking and for the smaller dippers and funnels of the kitchen. It is a life-time investment, and if cleaned with white soap and water only, and no "washing powders," will remain bright and clean.

HOW should I clean a heavy white sweater before laying it away?—MISS ELSIE M.

Make a paste of a white soap and water by boiling the shaved soap slowly until dissolved. Cool and add one tablespoonful borax and one-half cup wood alcohol. Have warm water in plenty ready (in washtub); add soap solution to water and put in sweater. "Jounce" or swish up and down without pulling or rubbing; repeat in more sudsy water. Then rinse in water equally warm and squeeze without twisting against the wool fibers. Lay in a pillow case and hang in open air, turning once or twice. When almost dry, lay on a table or ironing board and pin into shape, flat, with arms and fronts even and in place and allow to dry, preferably in a warm temperature. Lay in suitbox or on covered coat hanger. Never hang up or squeeze such articles when wet.

WHAT do you think of having recipes on cards? I have always preferred a cookbook.—MRS. J. C.

Cook books have their right place. But a card cabinet of recipes is most efficient because it enables you to add additional recipes which you may clip from magazines, papers, etc., and those given you by friends. Use cards 4x6 inches, and "guide" cards with tabs to write the headings. Commence with "Bread," "Beverages," "Cake," "Candy," etc., and go thus through the alphabet. Then arrange the small cards behind the main heading, as chocolate layer cake, under "cake," and so on. In this way you can pick up the card you wish to use without soiling the whole page. Cards and cabinets can be bought at all good stationers.

MY family likes Summer drinks, but they are always so much trouble. Can they be made more easily?—MRS. H. W.

Several small tools will help you. Buy a "shaker," with strainer and lemon squeezer in the top. Also an ice-shaver, and combined corkscrew-cap-opener. Squeeze the lemons or oranges directly into the strainer, reverse and the liquid will be strained. This mixer is good also for all milk and punch drinks. The cap-opener and corkscrew with lever most quickly opens grape juice and other bottles. The shaver grates the ice off the lump instead of cracking. Perhaps you know there is a container in which one can "carbonate" any home drinks, making soda-water at home at small expense.

I HAVE three little children, and the laundry problem is so hard with me. It is nothing but wash, wash all the time. Can you help a busy mother?—MRS. R. McW.

When planning their outfits this Spring, see if you cannot use materials which will stand more wear and give less work. Have you tried cotton crepe, ripplette, seersucker or similar fabrics for rompers and dresses? None of these materials need ironing, and they keep clean longer than stiff-finished fabrics. Choose good stripes and checks instead of the lighter shades, which look dirty very soon. Avoid contrasts of colors which accentuate the dirt—as light blue banding or pale pink. Tan, nurse's gray, etc., are excellent. Use paper napkins and oilcloth or crepe bibs frequently and play aprons of dark blue galatea to protect the lighter garments.

I WANT to buy a dustless mop, but all seem so expensive. Are they really worth the price?—MRS. JOHN C.

I think where there are many hardwood floors the mop would be a good investment. Choose a good shape, not wiggly, without metal pieces at the corners to mar the furniture. Choose the longest handle you can find—six feet if possible. Then take good care of the mop—shake after use daily and wash in warm suds every two months or so and reoil. Always hang the mop up by screw-eye in corner to keep off dusty floor when not in use.

I SEE moths flying around already. Are they the ones that eat the clothing? How about my fur overcoat?—C. B.

The moth seen even in cold weather is the adult winged form of the insect. The real damage is done by the larva, or worm, coming from the egg laid by this adult. This worm prefers sticky or greasy places to begin its work, and warm, dark, unmolested corners and closets. Hang your coat in the cold breeze, brush thoroughly, even beat it. Use a cloth wet with gasolene and go all over the fur carefully. Then hang in a tar-paper bag, which can be bought for about 25 cents and which is air-tight and insect proof.

OTHER women get time to go out in the afternoon, but I never seem to get done in the house, although we are only a family of four, and have some conveniences. I get so discouraged.—MRS. BERT H.

What probably would help you most is a plan, or "schedule." The trouble is that you don't know what you are going to do next, and so you waste time running around and thinking and beginning a piece of work and then stopping, etc. Now sit down with a pencil and paper and write out what you must do and try and arrange these jobs in some order. First, let us say, plan the meals; then decide whether you will wash the dishes or make the beds; then what next?—then what next? and so on. It may take some time, but it will pay in saved time and effort. If you send me an outline of work I will be glad to suggest and help.

TESTED RECIPES

Frozen Fruit Salad

CUT one orange, a slice of grapefruit and one-half can each of pineapple, white cherries, pears and peaches in the size of half a cherry. Mix the fruit with the juice of half a lemon, a half cup of mayonnaise and a half pint of whipped cream. Pour into the freezer and turn the crank slowly until the mixture is frozen. Then pack in moulds and let stand one hour. Serve cut in slices with lettuce heart leaves. If moulds are not available, pack in freezer and serve as ice cream. This quantity is sufficient for fifteen people.

Nut Prune Souffle

PICK over and wash one-half pound of prunes, soak one hour in cold water and boil until soft. After removing the stones obtain the meat from them and add to the prunes. Then add one cup of sugar, one inch of cinnamon bark, one and one-third cups of boiling water and simmer ten minutes. Dilute one-third cup of cornstarch with enough cold water to pour easily, add to the prune mixture and cook five minutes. Then add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and one-half cup chopped pecan meats. Mould, chill and serve with cream.

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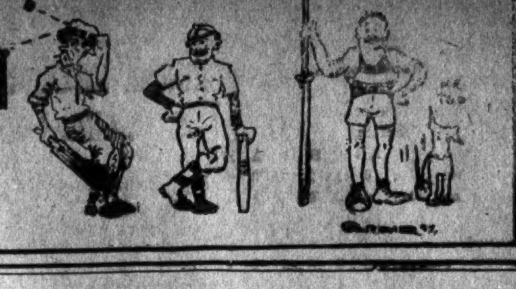


SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917

INTERESTING GAME AT CRICKET CLUB

Emergency Elevens Meet In Long And Amusing Impromtu Contest

DARKNESS HALTS HITTING

Captain Turner's Team Wins By 203 Runs Against Captain Deeks' 197

An interesting game was played yesterday afternoon at the Cricket Club between two elevens captained by Mr. S. J. Deeks and Mr. W. C. D. Turner respectively. The former elected to close his innings after six wickets had been disposed of for 197 runs.

Mr. Turner's eleven then went in and compiled 203 runs for five wickets, the shortage of light necessitating an adjournment.

The Senior Club were scheduled to meet an eleven composed of the Golf Club cricketers, but the latter combination were unable to get together and the above game was arranged at the eleventh hour and as it turned out the game produced no end of amusement and excitement.

It was featured by a sterling opening wicket stand of 85 runs by Kilby and Ellis for Deeks' XI and then the skipper and Campbell also kept the fielders busy with the result that the innings was declared with 197 runs for only 6 wickets, in 2 hours and a half.

It seemed hardly likely that Turner's XI would knock off the runs in time with only about 1½ hours to bat but Turner, Tait and Cheetham hit out with such good effort that 118 was on the board in a short space of time. Then came the tit bit of the game. Foster and Haynes became associated and although their cricket was a mixture of good play and fortune, they nevertheless continued on their merry way and added 85 between them, thus passing the score of their opponents and both being undefeated when the light necessitated a retirement.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

S. J. Deek's XI

H. W. Kilby, st. Haynes, b. Turner	51
J. J. Ellis, st. Haynes, b. Knight	34
E. G. Norman, c. Johnstone, b. Turner	5
A. B. Lover, lbw, b. Foster	18
J. Guttierez, b. Turner	4
S. J. Deeks, not out	44
D. Campbell, b. Knight	31
E. G. Barnes, not out	1
C. D. Field, did not bat	—
Extras	9
(for 6 wickets) Total	197

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. C. Foster	14	2	42	1
W. C. D. Turner	10	—	53	3
R. W. Johnstone	8	—	41	0
C. Knight	10	1	46	1
C. S. Cheethan	3	1	6	0

W. C. D. Turner's XI

C. Knight, b. Ellis	14
W. C. D. Turner, b. Ellis	26
E. G. Tait, lbw, b. Campbell	27
R. W. Johnstone, c. Deeks b. Ellis	15
C. S. Cheetham, c Kilby, c. Norman	20
W. C. Foster, not out	43
W. J. Haynes, not out	29
Extras	29
(for 5 wickets) Total	203

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. J. Ellis	19	4	61	3
A. B. Lover	8	1	36	0
D. Campbell	3	—	21	1
E. G. Norman	6	—	39	1
J. Guttierez	2	—	17	—

"A" Co. (British) v. S.M. Police R.C.

This match was played on the Police Ground and although the homesters won it was nevertheless a triumph for Capt. Barrett and Quayle who virtually won the game between them. Capt. Barrett essayed many a glorious drive and his 61 was a sparkling effort. After he had scored 2 Cameron missed him behind the wicket but it was the only blemish in his display. Quayle's 46 was also a result of some fine free driving. He survived an appeal for l.b.w., when only 3 runs were credited to him and it was indeed a doubtful decision.

The Volunteers won the toss and Clifford's 26, Langley's 23 and Milner's 10 were the only double figure contributions. Fry bowled well throughout and Quayle would have done more damage than he did had not Barrett sportingly kept him in reserve.

The feature of the Police innings was, of course, the stand by Capt. Barrett and Quayle, for the "rest" failed as the scores will indicate.

"A" Co. (British) S. V. C.

W. C. G. Clifford, b. Quayle	26
F. Milner, b. Quayle	10
H. Langley, c. Quayle, b. Fry	23
S. Vine, run out	4
W. J. Monk, c. Robertson, b. Fry	9
J. E. Wilson, c. Sale, b. Fry	0
T. R. Macdonald, b. Fry	0
D. H. Cooke, c. Fry, b. Robertson	1
W. H. L. Warrener, c Quayle, b. Fry	2
C. Martin, b. Robertson	5
J. E. Cameron, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	87

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Sale	9	2	22	0
T. S. Fry	15	4	38	5
J. Quayle	4	0	17	2
J. Robertson	2.5	1	4	2

S. M. Police R. C.

J. Robertson, b. Macdonald	0
F. A. Treacher, l.b.w., b. Macdonald	5
J. A. Quayle, l.b.w. b. Milner	46
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c. Cameron, b. Milner	61
T S. Fry, c. Warrener, b. Monk	9
J. Mason, b. Monk	4
W. A. Fairburn, b. Milner	2
G. Sale, not out	8
R. G Aiers, c. Langley, b. Milner	3
E. C. Rock, b. Monk	1
J. Rush absent	0
Extras	4
Total	143

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. R. Macdonald	7	1	38	2
W. C. G. Clifford	7	0	36	0
W. J. Monk	5.1	0	41	3
F. Milner	5	0	24	4

S.R.C. v. Parsee C.C.

The Recs were at home to the Parsees yesterday afternoon and thanks to some fine all-round cricket by that fine old veteran Walter Wilson won by 38 runs.

The visitors batted first and out of the total of 61, Bhoora made 42 by some characteristic late cutting and driving past mid-off.

The Recs had to thank Wilson and another old warrior "Tom" Wallace for their score of 99, Wilson's display being quite up to the best seen on the ground this season.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

Parsee

E. D. Damri, c. Noakes, b. Wilson	0
J. H. Shroff, b. Wilson	9
K. D. Karangia, b. Wilson	0
C. H. Bhoora, c. Wilson, b. Cooper	42
C. B. Sethna, b. Ryton	0
R. H. Ragi b. Wilson	1
H. S. Madam, b. Wilson	7
H. L. Sopriwalla, c. Phillips, b. Cooper	0
M. C. Charni, c. Wigton, b. Wilson	0
R. Viccagee, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	61

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. E. Wilson	7.3	1	23	6
R. H. Ryton	5	0	24	1
H. J. Cooper	2	0	12	2

Recs.

C. Komaroff, c. Viccagee, b. Ragi	4
T. Wallace, c. Damri, b. Karangia	20

(Continued on Page 2)

Regular Ball Game All Star Cast!

Baseball fans, attention!

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a demonstration of the grand old pastime as played in the Big Leagues.

The American Trading Company experts and a number of ball-tossing artists who give their spare time to the firm of Andersen, Meyer are to hook up at 4.30 on the Race Course diamond.

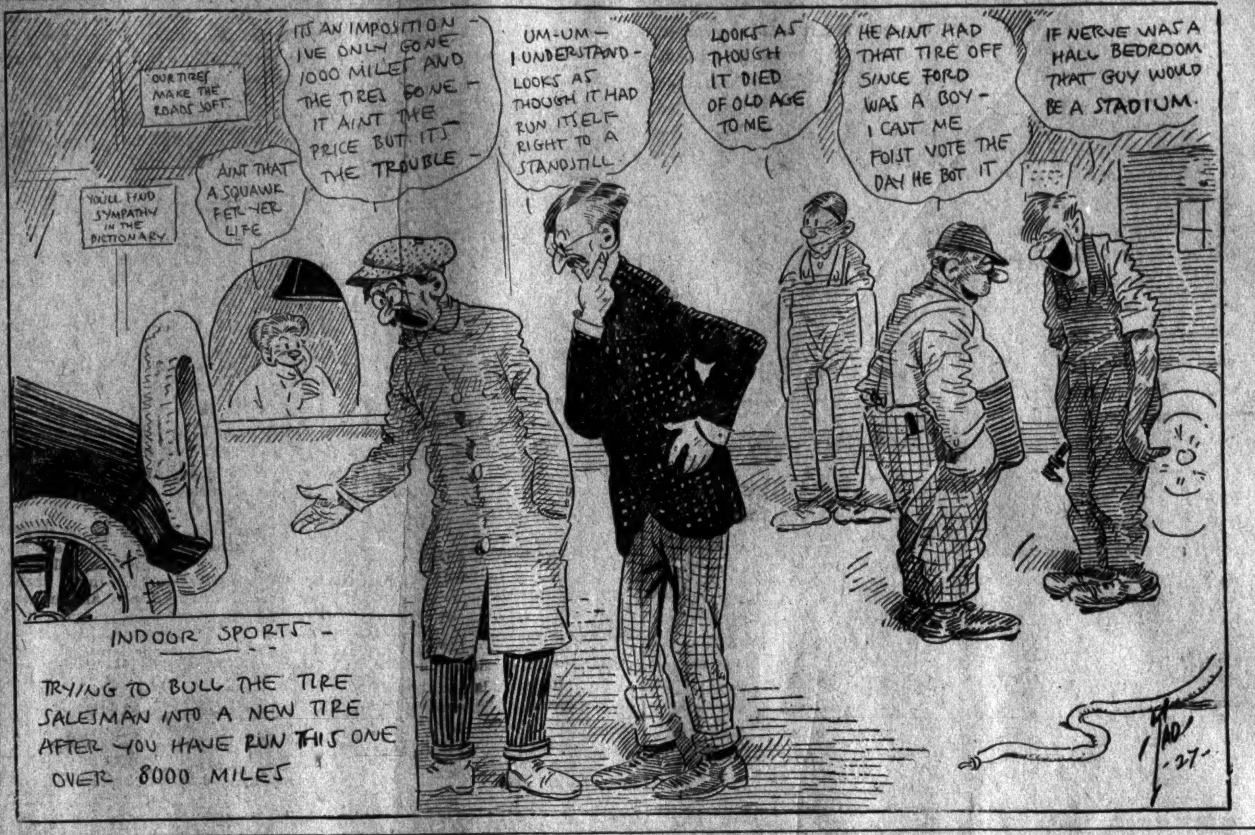
Mr. V. Meyer will twirl for the A. M. nine.

Mr. W. R. Burns is the mound star who will officiate for the other side.

The battle will go for five innings, possibly longer.

The winning team will deliver a ringside challenge to the Standard Oil Company, the B. A. T., or any other hong which thinks it wants a shot at the championship, at catch weights, no holds barred and no points spotted or handicaps allowed.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


OUR TIRES MAKE THE ROADS SOFT.
YOU'LL FIND SYMPATHY IN THE DICTIONARY.
AINT THAT A SQUAWK FER YER LIFE
ITS AN IMPOSITION - IVE ONLY GONE 1000 MILES AND THE TIRES GONE - IT AINT THE PRICE BUT ITS THE TROUBLE -
UM-UM - I UNDERSTAND - LOOKS AS THOUGH IT HAD RUN ITSELF RIGHT TO A STANDSTILL
LOOKS AS THOUGH IT DIED OF OLD AGE TO ME
HE AINT HAD THAT TIRE OFF SINCE FORD WAS A BOY - I CAST ME FOIST VOTE THE DAY HE BOT IT
IF NERVE WAS A HALL BEDROOM THAT GUY WOULD BE A STADIUM.
INDOOR SPORTS -
TRYING TO BULL THE TIRE SALESMAN INTO A NEW TIRE AFTER YOU HAVE RUN THIS ONE OVER 8000 MILES
TAD -27-

Lawn Tennis

Shanghai Public School Old Boy's Club v. Cathay Tennis Club

The Shanghai Public School Old Boy's Club tennis players will meet the Cathay Tennis Club on the latter's ground, Route Voyron, today at 3 p.m.

The following five couples represent the S.P.S.O. Boys:

1. H. Stellingwerff and A. V. White.
2. J. P. Hawes and C. E. Ollerdessen.
3. J. Stellingwerff and J. Turner.
4. V. O. Remedios and G. Madar.
5. T. M. Sopher and F. Madar.

The Cameos

The Cameos, scheduled to appear at the Olympic Theater on August 6, appear to be continuing their career of conquest. Notices from the Hongkong papers announce a warm reception of the troupe by the theater-going public in that city.

Each of the nine members of the company come in for praise in the press notices following the opening at the Victoria Theater. The singing of Miss Lyle Jeffries and Miss Lillian Gascoine is especially lauded and Mr. Athol Tier, Miss Rhoda Windrum and Mr. Charles Kitts, seem to have won their way into the hearts of the fun-loving. Mr. Kershaw's piano accompaniments and Mr. Malcolm Prentice's violin numbers were also well received.

Booking for the Shanghai engagement is now open at Moutrie's.

Italian War Films

The official Italian war pictures, which appear tomorrow evening at the Olympic Theater under the auspices of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, will give Shanghai its first glimpse of the activities on the Trentino and Carso fronts and on the Alpine heights. A great deal of praise was accorded the photography and subject matter of the films at the private showing before the Italian Consul-General and other prominent guests the other day.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.2 and 73.4.

Standing Of Competitors In Rowing Club's Swimming Series

Name.	1 Length Handicap.	Running Headers.	2 Lengths Handicap.	Standing Headers.	Long Plunge Handicap.	1 Length Breast St. Handicap.*	Total.
Agassiz, J. A.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Barnes, E. G.	1	0	0	0	3	1	5
Brand, W. M. S.	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Brodie, E. A.	2	2	4	4	0	0	12
Carisio, A. M.	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Cowen, J. L. (Jr.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Donald, A. E.	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Gabbott, F. R.	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gardner, K. H.	1	4	0	0	2	1	8
Goldman, A. P.	4	3	1	3	0	0	11
Gordon, M. R.	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Grant, A. J.	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Harvey, J.	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Mansfield, K.	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Nash, E. T.	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Ward, F. S.	0	0	3	1	1	1	6

* Final of 1 length breast stroke handicap yet to be swum.

Police Swimming Meet

The Police Swimming Club brought off a successful aquatic meeting last Thursday at the Municipal Bath, when a team of "Otters" engaged them in a "flying squadron" team race and a water polo match. The visitors proved victorious in both contests, but the practices showed that the guardians of the law have some really first-class material to knock together a powerful team of speedmen and a hefty VII for water polo.

"Lack" Wilson was absent from the Police contingent, which made a considerable difference in their line-up, both for the swimming race and for the polo match, as he is one of the few ex-interport players in active competition here now. As it was, Mr. H. J. Jefferson, who captained the teams, has every reason to be satisfied with the nucleus he has in hand for this season, and, it is to be hoped, for next. Unfortunately, one of his men, J. T. Dixon, figured probably for the last occasion—for some time, that is—on Thursday, as this popular member of the "Force" is leaving Shanghai shortly to "do his bit."

Prior to the interclub events the Police held a "Diving for Objects" competition, which resulted as follows:

W. Jones	5 points.
J. Hunter	3 "
J. T. Dixon	2 "

The team race was a rather easy win for the "Otters," the most notable deficiency on the part of the Police being their leg work.

L. Bertes started off for the visitors against J. Hunter for the Police, gaining a substantial lead. H. J. Jefferson reduced this a little, against E. G. Barnes, but F. S. Ward, who was opposed to J. T. Dixon, gave his successor, E. T. Nash a big advantage over W. Jones, and the home team, as stated, were defeated in the time of 1m. 50 1-5s.

Polo Match

The next event was the polo match, for which the line-up was:—

S.M. Police:—J. Robertson (goal); J. Knight and J. Watson (backs); W. Jones (½-back); H. J. Jefferson, J. Hunter and J. T. Dixon (forwards).

Otters:—E. G. Barnes (goal); F. S. Ward and L. Bertes (backs) R. W. MacCabe (½-back); I. A. Macdonald, E. T. Nash and K. Mansfield (forwards).

The police captain, H. J. Jefferson, elected to defend the deep end for the first half. Right from the start play was fast, the team work of the visitors more than counterbalancing the powerful shooting of the home team. Macdonald was the first to score for the "Otters," and Nash was not long in following with a well-placed shot, which might have been saved had his opposing back marked better. The police now made an effort, as a result of which J. Hunter notched the first point for his side. Mansfield was next to find the net, and thus each of the "Otter" forwards had a goal to his credit when the team changed ends at half-time, the score then reading:—

Otters	3 goals
S. M. Police	1 goal

In the second period play was not so good as in the first half, the marking by the back divisions of both sides being very faulty, the visitors being if anything the worse offenders in this respect. Nash scored first in this latter moiety, MacCabe next and the score now stood 5 to 1 against the police. Jones, however, now came forward and found the net twice in succession, relieving the tension somewhat at 5 to 3. Better play ensued from then on to the end, but the home team were unable to equalise, and just before the whistle went for full time, MacCabe put a last shot through the shallow end citadel, the final score thus being:—

Otters	6 goals
S. M. Police	3 goals

One of the features of the game was the notable absence of fouls, and though the play could not be characterised as brilliant at any period throughout the match, still it gave earnest of better things to be expected, more particularly from the police team, who only need a fair amount of actual match practise to get together into a strong team. Their men are all in good physical condition and have enough speed for water polo. They throw very strongly when they get the opportunity, but are handicapped by being rather slow in getting effective

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Bowls

S.L.B.C. Wins

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club defeated the Yangtszepoo Club yesterday afternoon by 78 to 62. The scores follow:

S.L.B.C.	Y.L.B.C.
O. Crewe-Read (skip)	F. Ferrier (skip)
J. C. Macdougall	W. Bissett
F. C. Banham	P. H. Robinson
A. Taylor	R. Dorrance
18	15
L. Evans (skip)	A. A. Malcolm (skip)
G. L. Campbell	G. Johnston
D. MacDonald	G. Bloom
G. Dunlop	W. Smith
18	20
A. D. Bell (skip)	G. McMurds (skip)
J. T. Disselduff	R. C. Aitkenhead
E. L. Hunter	A. Allan
W. Gater	A. M. MacGregor
19	15
G. H. Phillips (skip)	J. Burnside (skip)
J. C. Thomson	J. Shaw
J. J. Sheridan	S. Marks
F. L. Marshall	F. Lloyd
23	12
78	62

Music For Tomorrow

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1.—March "Le Fringant"	Pares
2.—Overture "La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3.—Waltz "Grande Valse de Concert"	Mattei
4.—Selection "The Chieftain"	Sullivan
5.—Song "The Song You Sang to Me"	Molloy
6.—Selection "Maritana"	Wallace

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M.	July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M.	Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Simbirsk	Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M.	Aug. 4

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M.	July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M.	Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M.	Aug. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru	Aug. 13

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M.	July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M.	Aug. 17

The American mail is due here on or about August 7, per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

Note: A mail for U. S. via Canada will be despatched Aug. 4. Mail for Southern United States and San Francisco will close July 30; for other parts of the country Aug. 4.

BLUES SWAMPED BY SLUGGING REDS

Three Pitchers Pounded For Total Of 18 Hits In Nine Wild Innings

FINAL COUNT IS 17-6

Free Base Running And Flocks Of Errors Swell Score; Navy Plays Today

No flowers.

There was a massacre out at the Race Course yesterday afternoon when the Red Sox turned the heavy artillery on the Blue fighting machine and shattered it in nine wild innings. A collection of 18 hits—including a homer, three three-base drives and three two-baggers—was compiled from the aggregate Blue pitching staff and a lot of internal complications in the mechanism, in the shape of errors, added to the disaster. The final count was 17 to 6.

A large crowd witnessed the doings.

A wholesale shifting of positions failed to stop the Red drive. The only men on the team who were not moved from one to three times were Chapman and Davis, not counting Hykes, who only worked for half a frame. The slab talent was changed four times and each succeeding hurler was greeted with a loud medley of swats. Cap Tinkham, who has not yet recovered from his recent experience on the hospital list, started the game. He yanked himself after the second innning when four hits and an error had produced three Red runs.

Eddy, a dark-horse southpaw with lots of steam, replaced him. The Reds gathered five hits and three passes from the newcomer in the next two innings. These, combined with errors by Wilhoit and Nichols, netted four more tallies. Tinkham rolled up his sleeve and went in again in the rescue role in the sixth. This time he fared worse than formerly, dispensing two passes and being nicked for five safeties while seven more runs went on the score board.

Wilhoit stemmed the tide briefly in the seventh with his famous slow ball and hung up the only goose-egg appearing against the winners in the entire nine innings. The boys began feeling him out in the next two innings, however, and Pomeroy's homer to the Cricket Club, Wilkins' double and Roberts' fourth hit, counted two more.

Bills further demonstrated his versatility on the diamond by beginning the mound work for the Reds and though a trifle wild at times, passing four, he was only touched for four hits in the five innings he twirled. These arrived in pairs in the second and fifth innings, in each of which the Blues tallied 3. Porterfield allowed one safety for the last four innings.

There was a lot of lawlessness around the bases too, 18 sacks being burglarised in all, Reds getting 11. Both sides worked the double steal successfully, Wilhoit and Tinkham pulling it in the third and Clapp and Woods negotiating it again in the Red fifth. Bills, after his hit in the fifth, stole both second and home.

Roberts, Ollerdessen and Bills were the hitting heroes of the day. Roberts bagged four safe raps in six times up, while Ollerdessen clouted out a 1,000 average by poling three and drawing a walk in his four chances. Bills counted a triple in his three, and was also chief offender in the bag pilfering, getting three.

There were bright spots in the game as well as harrowing ones. Among them should be noted Woods' catch of Nichols' fly back of third in the third inning and Davis' spearing of Bills' foul near the stands in the eighth. Crow made a beautiful slide into second and was safe in the fourth though Woods had the ball when he was ten feet away. Turner made a spectacular stop of Bills' hot grounder in the third and Pomeroy achieved a couple of running catches in deep right.

Today at 3:30 the All-Shanghai and All-Navy teams meet for a nine inning contest. The next series game is on Tuesday when Reds play the sailors.

Yesterday's box score:

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clapp, 3b.	6	1	2	1	3	0
Woods, ss., 2b.	4	2	0	6	3	0
Ollerdessen, lf.	3	3	3	2	0	0
Wilkins, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Roberts, c.	6	3	4	1	2	2
Poterfield, 2b., p.	6	1	2	1	1	0
Sokall, 1b.	6	1	2	9	0	0
Pomeroy, rf.	4	2	1	3	0	0
Haile, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bills, p., ss.	5	3	3	4	2	0
Totals	46	17	18	27	11	2

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reid, ss., 1b.	5	0	0	6	2	2
Tinkham, p., rf., 1b.	3	1	0	5	3	1
B. Chapman, lf.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Wilhoit, 2b., ss. p.	3	1	1	1	4	2
Nichols, 3b., cf.	3	2	0	1	0	2
Davis, c.	3	1	1	7	3	0
Turner, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Hykes, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crow, cf., 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	2
Eddy, p., cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	5	27	17	10

By innings:—

Red Sox.. 2 1 1 3 4 3 0 1 2=17
Blue Sox. 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0= 6

Home run—Pomeroy. Three base hits—Porterfield, Bills, Ollerdessen. Two base hits—Clapp, Bills, Wilkins. Stolen bases—Bills, 3; Clapp, 2; Porterfield, 2; Pomeroy, 2; Tinkham, 2; Wilhoit, 2; Woods; Sokall; Nichols; Davis; Crow. Struck out—by Tinkham, 2; by Bills, 2; by Wilhoit, 2; by Eddy, 1. Bases on balls—off Eddy, 3; off Bills, 4; off Tinkham, 2. Wild pitches—Tinkham; Bills. Passed balls—Roberts, 2. Hit by pitcher—Woods, Tinkham, Nichols. Hits off Tinkham—9 in 4 innings; off Eddy, 5 in 2 innings; off Wilhoit, 4 in 3 innings; off Bills, 4 in 5 innings.

Umpires—Stephenson & McGhee.

HORSE BAZAAR GETS STUDEBAKER AGENCY

Big Bubbling Well Concern's Premises Undergoing Costly Reconstruction

To cope with the requirements of business, and to be abreast of the times, the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., will have completed by August 1, one of the most modern and best equipped garages in China.

The reconstruction of the premises has been going on for some time and work will shortly be commenced on the main frontage in Bubbling Well Road. Advantage will be taken of the exceptional position of the premises. Up-to-date offices are to be constructed, to take the place of the present accommodation, which the demands of the times have rendered insufficient. A feature of the garage entrance will be an electrically-lighted signboard. A noticeable improvement wll be the gasolene supply station, on Bubbling Well Road. The latest appliances and devices for battery work, vulcanizing, tyre repairs, have been installed.

The area of the ground floor is sufficient to accomodate 100 cars, 25 stalls being reserved for the use of private cars. The repair shop, on Burkill Road, is in the same building as the garage, though under a separate roof. This department is the most up-to-date in the East and can cope with any kind of work pertaining to motor cars.

The paint shop is on the second floor of the garage. It is also equipped with a modern varnishing department. The building department specialises in coach construction, and is in a position to turn out the hghest class of work.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., are the agents for some of the best makes of motor cars produced in America and on the Continent. Their agencies comprise the Berliet Car of Lyons, The Scripps-Booth of Detroit, the Studebaker of South Bend, (from August 15), the Prestolite Battery of Indianapolis, F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, and the Stewart-Warner Co., of Chicago.

Mr. F. B. Pendleton, Far Eastern Agency Manager for the Studebaker Corporation, who has just completed the transactions by which the Horse Bazaar obtains the local agency for the Studebaker, is sailing for Vladivostok tomorrow.

Interesting Game At Cricket Club

(Continued from Page 1)

T. Wigton, not out	6
W. E. Wilson, c. Sethna, b. Ragi	46
H. J. Cooper, b. Bhoora	0
R. H. Ryton, b. Ragi	15
E. Noakes, c. Shroff, b. Bhoora	2
R. A. Donaldson, c., sub. b. Bhoora	0
A. J. Brown, c. Damri b. Ragi	1
H. J. Barnes, st. Viccagee, b. Bhoora	5
R. Phillips, b. Ragi	0
Extra	0
Total	99

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	10.3	1	20	4
R. H. Ragi	10	0	43	5
K. D. Karangia	4	0	16	1
C. B. Sethna	2	0	20	0

Public School Old Boys Win

The Public School boys had everything their own way, yesterday afternoon, on the Public Recreation Ground, when they dismissed their old rivals, the Hanbury School, for 9 runs and won comfortably by 74.

The Public boys took the field, and against the bowling of Ollerdessen and White the Hanburians could not do a thing. Ollerdessen's good average of 3 wickets for 6 runs looked small against White's 6 for 3 runs, 5 being bowled.

The Public boys fared badly, having 4 wickets down for 8 runs, but thanks to Madar's 22, made sure of victory. Cooke, Remedios and Pearson all obtaining double figures. Jensen, 3 for 10, being the most successful triangler.

Scores and analysis:—

Hanbury School Old Boys

A. S. Ahmed, b. C. Ollerdessen	0
T. H. Porter, b. A. White	0
A. J. Willis, b. A. White	0
H. J. Ambrose, run out	1
C. A. Sullivan, b. C. Ollerdessen	2
J. V. Jensen, b. A. White	0
A. Madar, b. C. Ollerdessen	4
G. V. Jensen, c. Pearson, b. White	2
G. A. Johansen, b. White	0
A. R. Madar, b. White	0
A. Costa, not out	0
Total	9

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdessen	5	2	6	3
A. V. White	4.1	2	3	6

Public School Old Boys

C. Ollerdessen, c. and b. Johansen	4
A. V. White, c. Madar, b. Johansen	1
F. Ollerdessen, c. Ambrose, b. Willis	0
J. Pearson, c. Porter, b. Willis	0
G. Madar, c. and b. Willis	22
E. Cooke, c. Porter b. Johansen	13
F. Madar, b. Jensen	6
T. Pearson, b. Jensen	18
G. Remedios, c. Ahmed, b. Jensen	15
C. Madar, run out	1
B. Shirazee, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	83

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. J. Willis	7	1	16	3
G. Johansen	9	–	30	3
H. J. Ambrose	3	–	13	–
J. V. Jensen	3.4	1	10	3
A. Madar	3	–	11	–

News Brevities

Lieut. G. L. Hastings of the 7th Dragoon Guards, son of Mr. George Hastings of Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross for leading successful raids against the German trenches in France.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Comyn, R. G. A., who commanded the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion at Kowloon until a year or so ago, is mentioned in the latest despatches of Sir Douglas Haig.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Hyndman of Hongkong, who enlisted as a private at the beginning of the war, has been granted six months' leave to enter the Officers' Training Corps.

* * *

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Mackenzie, D. S. O., R. G. A., former commander of the R. G. A. at the British Legation Guard in Peking, is mentioned in despatches for his services in France.

* * *

Captain G. S. Thorne of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Co., of Canton, whose death at the front was recently announced, died of wounds while a prisoner, it is learned.

Present Standings In Swimming Series

(Continued from Page 1)

possession of the ball, and their team work is poor as yet.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford officiated as referee, his decisions in all cases exhibiting a thorough knowledge of the rules.

A team race between two sides chosen by the captain and vice-captain —which resulted in a win for the latter—was the concluding event of the evening.

Swimming Program This Week

Tuesday—S.I.S.C. practise at Municipal Bath.

Wednesday—S.R.C. mid-week gala at Rowing Club tank, including water polo league match between the S.R.C. and the Police.

Thursday—S.M.P. Swimming Club practise at Municipal Bath.

Friday—S.I.S.C. miniature gala at Municipal Bath, including water polo league match between the S.I.S.C. and the Police.

Games To Be Played In Water Polo League

Date.	Clubs.		Venue.
Wed., Aug. 1	Rowing Club	vs. Police	Rowing Club Bath
Fri., „ 3	S.I.S.C.	vs. Police	Municipal Bath
Fri., „ 10	Rowing Club	vs. S.I.S.C.	Municipal Bath
Fri., „ 17	Rowing Club	vs. Police	Municipal Bath
Wed., „ 22	Police	vs. S.I.S.C.	Rowing Club Bath

Standing Of Clubs In Shanghai Water Polo League For Johnstone Shield

	Played	Won	Lost	Goals for	Goals Against	Points
Rowing Club	1	1	0	5	2	2
International Swimming Club	1	0	1	2	5	0
Police Swimming Club	–	–	–	–	–	0

Goals scored by:—H. D. Rodger 2, E. F. Mears 2, E. A. Brodie 1, R. W. MacCabe 1, I. A. Macdonald 1.

The following team will represent the S.M. Police in their water polo league game against the Shanghai Rowing Club on Wednesday:—J. Robertson (goal); J. Knight and T. Fry (backs); H. J. Jefferson (½-back); J. Hunter (right), J. Wilson (center) and W. Jones (Captain), (left forward).

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
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